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TERMS OF THE PAPER,
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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar a square for the first week, and Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter. Sixteen lines or less will make a square.—Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:

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Poetry.

THE OLD TURNPIKE.

We hear no more the clinking hoof,
And the stage coach rattling by;
For the steam king rules the traveling world,
And the old pike's left to die.
The grass creep o'er the flinty path,
And the stealthy daisies steal
Where once the stage horse, day by day,
Lifted his iron heel.

No more the weary stager dreads
The toil of coming morn;
No more the bustling landlord runs
At the sound of the echoing horn.
For the dust lies still upon the road,
And the bright-eyed children play
Where once the clattering hoof and wheel
Rattled along the way.

No more do we hear the cracking whip,
Or the strong wheels rumbling sound;
And ho! the water drives us on,
And an iron horse is found!
The coach stands rusting in the yard,
And the horse has sought the plow,
We have spanned the world with an iron rail,
And the steam king rules us now!

The old turnpike is a pike no more,
Wide open stands the gate;
We have made us a road for our horses to stride,
And we ride at a flying rate;
We have filled the valley and leveled the hills,
And tunneled the mountain's side
And round the rough crag's dizzy verge
Fearlessly now we ride.

On! on with a haughty front!
A puff, a shriek and a bound—
While the tardy echoes wake too late
To babble back the sound.
And the old pike road is left alone,
And the stagers seek the plow;
We have circled the world with an iron rail,
And the steam king rules us now!

SERMON

Delivered by Rev. W. W. Pharr, *at the Presbyterian Church, Statesville, before Excelsior Lodge No. 41 I. O. O. F., April 26th, 1859.*

Ps. 133: v. 1. "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

After Saul and Jonathan, his son, had been slain by the uncircumcised Philistians upon the mountains of Gilboa, the war which had been prosecuted with so much energy by Saul against David was continued for several years between the houses of Saul and the houses of David—the one waxing weaker and weaker, and the other becoming stronger and stronger. All the tribes did not immediately submit to the authority of the son of Jesse, or bow to the sceptre of the sweet singer of Israel, on the death of Saul the first king of the chosen people. For the first seven years David reigned in Hebron over the tribe of Judah: but the other tribes continued to adhere to Mephibosheth, the surviving son of their first king. Abner, the son of Ner, who was one of the mighty men under Saul while he lived, strengthened himself to promote the interests of his family after his death. But after seven years all the tribes united under David, and all Israel submitted to him, from Dan even to Beersheba. This Psalm appears to have been penned when all the tribes had concurred in placing David on the throne, or after their subsequent prosperity had evinced the happy effects of that union—when, instead of the tribes wasting each other by civil contests, they all harmoniously joined in removing the ark to Mount Zion, and in celebrating the sacred ordinances of their religion. It was fitly used by the first Christians to express their joy for the blessed union of Jews and Gentiles, when the partition wall was broken down, when neither circumcision or uncircumcision availed anything, but all became one in Christ. When any church or association have enjoyed the prosperity that arises from a union of hands and a union of hearts in the accomplishment of any great and noble object, they may, from sweet experience, express the feelings of their hearts in the beautiful language of the royal Psalmist: "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

In the further consideration of these words I shall be led, *first*, to make some general remarks explanatory of the text; *second*, to illustrate the principle that it is both good and pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity. The first general remark that I make is, that the word *brethren* found in different passages of the Bible, has widely different significations. It sometimes means the sons of one father. Thus, when the sons of Jacob, pressed by the famine which was so extensively and deeply felt in the Land of Canaan, they were shut up to the necessity of seeking a supply for their household from Egypt, where Joseph, by an inscrutable Providence, had been carried, and greatly promoted Joseph knew them, though they did not know him. He spoke roughly to them—charging them with being spies, and having come down to see the nakedness of the land. But they answered that they were true men—they were all brethren, the sons of one father. It is used to designate those who live in the same country—who dwell in the same town. Thus, when Lot was entertaining the Angels who had been sent to deliver him from that destruction that was coming upon the devoted city in which he dwelt, the licentious and wicked inhabitants encompassed the house and threatened violence to the Angels; but Lot went out, and shut the door after him, and said, "I pray you brethren do not so wickedly." Paul often speaks of the Jews, the nation from which, according to the flesh, he descended, as brethren. He expresses the interest which he felt in them, and the attachment which he had to them, in the strongest possible language. For he says: "I could wish myself accursed from Christ for my brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh."—There are three leading significations attached to this word as found in different portions of revealed truth: 1*st*, Those who possess the same nature and descend from the same parentage; 2*d*, Those who reside in the same country and are protected by the same government; 3*d*, Those who profess the same faith, who are bound together by the same ties and associated together for the same object. The word as used in the passage under consideration is not restricted in its signification, but it is used in its widest sense. I observe that there are some things that are good that are not pleasant.—It is good that those who have offended against the peace and dignity of the State, those who have violated the laws of the land, the public good requires that such persons should be punished in proportion to their crimes. But it is by no means pleasant to inflict, or to see merited punishment inflicted upon offenders. Those who are the professed followers of Jesus Christ and yet offend against the peace and purity of the church, of which he is king and head. The cause of religion and the good of the church require that the discipline should be brought to bear upon all those who transgress the laws by which the church is governed. But I speak from experience as well as observation when I say that among the most painful duties which ministers of the gospel and office-bearers in the household of faith have to perform, is to discipline those over whom the Holy-ghost hath made them guides and overseers. It is only a solemn sense of their obligation to the great head of the church that urges them forward in the faithful discharge of these principal duties. When men are associated together for the purpose of securing any great object, and any member violates the rules or acts in such a way as to bring reproach upon the whole, it is good for such an association to cut off the unworthy member—but it is not pleasant.

It is good for those who are diseased, who are afflicted sometimes to submit to the most painful surgical operations and to take the most nasueating medicine, in order that their disease may be removed and their health restored.—But while this is good, it is painful, it is unpleasant.

It is good for the children of men "to cease to do evil to learn to do well;" to hate and forsake sin; to deny themselves; take up their cross and follow Christ wherever he may lead; to break off their sins by righteousness, and their iniquities by showing mercy to the poor. But the difficulty of doing this is forcibly described when it is compared to plucking out a right eye and cutting off a right hand.

It is good for those who have began to taste the intoxicating bowl and to relish that taste to cease to look upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright; for in the end it will bite like a serpent and sting like an adder. Though it may be very unpleasant to resist the consent of an artificial appetite that has been formed, and which, like the horse-leach and the grave, is constantly crying, give! give! but never reaches a point when it says, withold thine hand, it is enough. It is good to break off from habits of intemperance, because the evils which such habits inflict upon the human family in this life may be called legion—for they are many. The effects, however, of intemperance do not cease to be felt when the earthly tabernacle of the drunkard has dropped into the grave. The effects will follow the immortal spirit up to the judgment seat of Christ. For God, stooping from his throne in heaven has spoken in words that should tingle upon the ears and thrill through the soul of the inebriate: "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven." But those who have attempted to break loose from the iron fetters of such habits when they have been formed, have uniformly testified that such attempts are not pleasant. There are also many things that are pleasant, but they are not good. It is no doubt pleasant for those who are in a state of nature—those who have never been renewed in the spirit and temper of their minds—to pursue after the lusts of the flesh, the lusts of the eye and the pride of life; they roll sin as a sweet morsel under their tongues. But while it may be pleasant for the carnal mind and the corrupt heart to pursue after the beggarly elements of this world as a potion for the soul, yet it is not good. For God has said that the end of these things is death. It is written, "If ye lust after the flesh ye shall die." Time would fail us even to name the things which are pleasant but not good. But for brethren to dwell together in unity is both good and pleasant. Hence the Psalmist says, in the words of our text, "Behold!" He is about to communicate something worthy of special and universal attention; therefore he introduces it by a word that is well fitted to wake up the attention of the readers or hearer: "Behold! how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." It is good because their individual welfare, and the security of the whole is promoted by it. This is true of brethren in all the different senses in which that word is used in the sacred Scriptures.—When those who are brethren according to the flesh are harmoniously united, by the silver cords of affection, in feeling, in purpose, and in interest, their individual welfare and the prosperity of the whole is greatly promoted by this union. When those who belong to the same community, who live under the same government and are protected by the same laws, when they are united heart and hand, their individual wellfare and the security of the whole is thereby promoted. A band of brethren united is stronger than any wall that can be raised to oppose them. Hence it has become a proverbial expression in relation to the extensive country and famed land in which we live, "United we stand, divided we fall." We are taught in the words of that Being who needed not that any should teach him what was in man for he knew from the beginning what was in him, that, "A house divided against itself cannot stand; a kingdom divided against itself must fall." This is pre-eminently true of those who are united in the same faith and connected with the same church. Union is of the first importance among brethren, and especially among Christian brethren. A congregation of Christian brethren with their souls knit together by the golden chains of love and affection, with the spirit of God to guide them, with the promises of the captain of our salvation to encourage them—to them all things would be possible. Christian union is one great element of strength on the part of the followers of Christ. This is one cause why the church of the living God shines forth "clear as the sun, fair as the moon, and terrible as an army with banners." Union is one great element of strength among all orders and associations of men.

It is good for brethren to dwell together in unity, because it secures for those who are thus united a good name which is rather to be chosen than great riches. A name of itself is nothing; "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." But when a good name is the exponent of good qualities, when it is the index to virtues and traits of character that dignify and adorn our nature, such a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches; it is more valuable to those who possess it than silver or gold. There is nothing that will secure for a congregation such a name as that unity spoken of in the text, than when harmony and brotherly love is conspicuous in all their intercourse as neighbors, and when they meet together for the purpose of deliberating and consulting together about the interest of the church—when such a spirit of harmony and brotherly love is breathed through all their proceedings as to compel all who see and hear them to say, "Behold how these brethren love one another." The exhibition of such a spirit will soon secure for any congregation a name that is more precious than ointment—than great riches. When any order of men are associated together for the purpose of securing any great and noble object, if they exhibit this spirit of harmony and brotherly love, it will have a shadowing influence on those who see and hear it. I observe again that it is good, because the blessing of God may be expected when a spirit of unity prevails among brethren. God is a God of order and not of confusion.—"Order is said to be one of heaven's first laws." The Holy-Spirit is represented under the emblem of a dove—which is the most innocent and harmless of all the fowls of the air. Where there is discord, strife and confusion, the blessing of that Being whose blessing maketh rich and addeth no sorrow, cannot reasonably be expected. The Holy-Spirit—the heavenly dove—will take his everlasting flight from scenes of noise and confusion. Read the history of the church and point to a single example when religion has been united, when the spirit of God has breathed upon the dry bones in any congregation when there was hatred and variance. The most powerful and extensive revival of which we have any record, commenced when the desciples and brethren were all with one accord in one place. It is when brethren dwell together in unity, when with united hearts they ask for heaven's blessing, that they secure the blessing of that Being whose blessing maketh rich and addeth no sorrow.

I observe again that it is pleasant. It is pleasant to the brethren themselves. There is nothing that will so completely mar the peace and destroy the happiness of brethren according to the flesh—those who are united by the ties of blood—as for a spirit of strife and discord to spring up among them. What can render the children of men more miserable than to be compelled to number those of their own household among their enemies; when those who are members of the same church, who sit upon the same seats, who sit down at the same communion table—when they look upon each other as their enemies? Such a condition of things is well fitted to mar their peace and destroy their happiness. But when the children of the same parents dwell together in unity, it contributes greatly to the happiness of each member of the household and to the comfort of the whole. When Christians dwell together in unity, it adds greatly to the pleasure which they enjoy from their intercourse with each other. When men are so closely united as to weep with those who weep and rejoice with those who rejoice, they bear each others' burdens, and thus fulfill the law.

It is pleasant to those who see it. What is more pleasant than to see brethren of the same family living together in peace, harmony and affection? What is more pleasant to the eye of one who has the heart of a man or the feeling of a Christian than to see those who possess the same faith, are connected with the same church, who sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus, dwelling together in unity? There is nothing more pleasing to the eyes, especially of those whose hearts have been touched with a live coal from the altar of Jehovah, whose souls have been kindled with a love to Christ, than to see brethren dwelling together in unity. The only additional question which I shall ask is, how is this unity among brethren, which is so good and pleasant, to be secured and maintained? Did time permit and circumstances require, we might go into detail and mention particulars, but "a word to the wise is sufficient;" and to sum up all in one word: cherish the spirit and follow the example of Christ; imitate the example of that Being who when he was reviled, reviled not again; who returned not railing for railing; who loved his enemies and prayed for his persecutors—cherish this spirit, imitate this bright example, and the unity of the spirit will be maintained in the bonds of peace. The beginning of strife, says the wise King of Israel, is like the letting out of water; therefore, says he, leave off contention before it be meddled with. If at the starting point of strife, which is at the letting out of water, there was more of the spirit that was in Christ Jesus; if there were more of that forbearance and forgiveness which he exhibited when on earth, strife would more frequently end where it begins, and breaches among brethren would be healed at the beginning; but when contention is meddled with, like water let out, it widens and deepens in its progress, until, like a desolating tide, it sweeps before it everything that is fair and lovely and of good report among men.

The Order of Odd-Fellows was established forty years since on the 26th of April, in the city of Baltimore. The Order has lengthened its ends until its standard has been erected in every State and Territory in this Union; and its banner, on which is inscribed, "Truth, Friendship and Love," is unfurled in every breeze.—It is becoming that an Order which is so flourishing, and an institution that has been so successful, should observe a day of thanksgiving to that Being from whom all blessings flow—"The great Father of lights from whom cometh every good and every perfect gift, and with whom there is no variableness nor the least shadow of turning." Your Order, my friends, in this country, like leaven which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, small at the beginning, it has spread until, according to the statistics, you must have two hundred thousand members in the Union. So far as I have been able to learn your principles as laid down in your text book, so far as I have been able to see the practical operation of your Order, the institution in its origin and progress is intended to be a high school of morality. While your Order wisely discards infidelity as unfit to have a home in a world that is full of the goodness of the Lord, you do not directly meddle with pollitics or religion.

The design of your Institution is to cherish and cultivate those feelings of friendship and affection which binds man to his fellow man. "No man liveth with himself; do to others as you would have others do to you." These words express sentiments that lie under the corner stone of your Order. Your object is to smooth each other's pathway to the tomb so far as this can be done by human power and sympathy. It is, as far as practicable, to bear each other's burdens—to wipe the tears from the cheek of the sorrowful—to wait around the circle of the dying—to perform the last office of kindness and respect for the dead.—to carry substantial comfort to the home of the bereaved—to provide for the temporal wants of the widow and the orphan. These are the high functions and the praiseworthy objects of your Order as set forth in your text book. There is nothing in your principles as thus set forth at variance with the great doctrines taught and the great truths revealed in the sacred Scriptures. Let your principles be in accordance with the the teachings and your practice correspond with the requirements of God, and dwell together in unity. Then prosperity will continue to follow in your footsteps, success to crown your efforts, and you will year after year feel under new and higher obligations to thank and praise the great Architect of the universe for his unnumbered blessings to you. Amen.

N. B.—To the Order before whom this sermon was preached, it is most respectfully dedicated, with the earnest desire and fervent prayer that the truth may do them good, as it doth the upright in heart.

WALTER W. PHARR.

JOHN EASTMAN'S LUCK.

BY EMILY C. HUNTINGTON.

'That's just my luck,' angrily exclaimed a young mechanic, dashing down a note which informed him that, during his absence from his business, a gentleman had called to complete a partial contract with him for a heavy job of work, and not being able to wait, had taken it to another workman.

'I was born to ill luck,' he continued, 'and there is no use in trying to contend against fate.'

'How long were you absent from your shop, John?' inquired a quiet-looking old man who was sitting by.

'Not over an hour or so; perhaps two hours.'

'Had you an engagement to meet this gentleman to day?'

'Why, yes, and started for my shop for the purpose, but I thought I would just drop in to Smith's to see how that western land investment was likely to turn out, and, in the excitement, I forgot the hour until it was too late—so here is a good two hundred dollars' worth of work gone, all for my wretched luck.'

The old man smiled faintly, but went on questioning:

'And how about your land investment—is it likely to prove as profitable as you anticipated?'

'There is another specimen of the way my cards turn up. It seems the man of whom I bought had no legal claim to it, and my title is not worth a cent.'

'How much money did you invest there?'

'Three hundred dollars—money that I have been laying by ever since my marriage to help to purchase a house and lot—but it is gone now; and I am not likely to get anything beforehand again, very soon. There is Jones he bought land at the same time, and now it is worth ten times the money he paid for it—he always was lucky?'

'I believe he employed an agent to examine all the deeds and titles carefully before he purchased, did he not John?'

'Yes, and paid him an exhorbitant price, too; I never would encourage such extortion. Besides, Edwards who sold me my claim, assured me that I knew it to be perfectly good, and he could never have had the face to question the honesty of an old friend and neighbor.'

'It seems he had the face to cheat you out of your money,' said the old gentleman, smiling again, but more faintly than before. 'Is there no chance to recover anything of him?'

'None at all. Jones told me confidentially, a couple of weeks ago, that he suspected all was not right, and advised me to keep my eye on Edwards, but I thought there was no hurry, and yesterday I learned that he had sailed from New York, no one knows where. So I have to make the best of my luck.'

'You use that word *luck* pretty freely, John—may I ask what you mean by it; and on what ground you charge all your misfortunes to it?'

'Why, you cannot deny, Uncle William, that some men are constitutionally unlucky, while others, with no greater advantages, and seemingly in the very same circumstances, will prosper in every undertaking. I could give you plenty of instances here under our own observation.'

'Suppose you give one, that will do very well.'

'Well, then, I can mention none better than Jones and myself. We began life together as mechanics, with nearly equal advantages in every respect, except that I had a little the better of him, in inheriting that small farm of my father's. We were married at the same time, and our wives were both prudent, careful housekeepers—models in every respect. My family is no larger than his, but look at the contrast now. His business has gone steadily upward, until he has all he can attend to, with the help of several apprentices, while I, who have been always called the best workman, can hardly find employment for one. I am still living in an inconvenient, rented house, while Jones has a snug little home of his own, with garden, fruit, and every comfort of life. His children are healthy, and his wife looks no older than when he married her, ten years ago; while my poor Mary is thin and care-worn, and my doctor's bill is almost as much as my rent. I am sure I have made every possible exertion; I work as hard as Jones, but there is such a thing as *luck*, and mine thus far, has been bad enough.'

'Now, John Eastman,' began the old man slowly, 'I want you to listen to me. You talk about luck, and I, who am an old man, who has seen seventy odd years of life, I tell you *there is no such thing as luck*. The thread of your destiny was never put into the hands of the blind goddess Fate, to be twisted and tangled at her will. I believe in a Divine Providence that overrules all things, but I believe that every man makes his own track through life, and is responsible in a great measure for its roughness.'

'Then you would throw all the blame of a man's misfortunes upon himself. That seems rather hard.'

'It is a great thing for a man to learn to distinguish between those things which are results of his own unwise action, and those that spring from causes beyond his control.'

'I admit that; but I am sure I have always tried to act according to my best judgement; and a man can do no more than that.'

'If you will not be angry with me, John, I would like to talk to you a little about your best judgement.'

'Oh, there is no fear of that. Uncle William—you know I always take your advice kindly, although I cannot quite agree with you in your way of thinking.'

'People that take advice too kindly are not sure to make such good use of it; but no matter. When I came in this morning I found you in a great rage over your bad luck in losing that job of work which I suppose went to Jones, as his shop is always open.—Pray, who was to blame for that but yourself, for neglecting your engagement to meet the agent? And will the evil results stop with the loss of this one job? Those men, as you well know have occasion for thousands of dollars worth of work in your line every year, and will it not be natural that in deciding where to look in future, they should distrust a man who failed to meet an appointment in which his own interests were involved? Ah, John, I see more *bad luck* in store for you there.'

'I intended to keep the engagement but the disappointment about my land put it all out of my mind.'

'That land business again; now look at that and see how much luck had to do with it. Which was the wiser, Jones, who paid a competent person for making sure his claim, or you, who trusted to luck, and the honesty of a speculator, and so lost the whole?'

'Well, I may have erred in judgement in some cases, but, after all, I am a firm believer in the wisdom of the old proverb, which teaches that some people are born with silver spoons in their mouths, and some with wooden ones.'

'Very likely, John, very likely; but the accident of birth is nothing, and the wooden spoon, if rightly handled, will carry more meet to the mouth than the silver one. All depends on the management.'

The old gentleman took up his cane and went out of the shop, saying, pleasantly, 'You must learn to carry your spoon more steadily, friend John, or you'll never find it of much use, be it silver or wooden.'

'Just like Uncle William,' said John Eastman to himself as he locked up his shop and turned towards home, 'he is always laying the blame of my misfortunes on my own shoulders, and yet one cannot get angry with him. Heigho! this has been an unlucky day to me, I would not care so much about the land if it were not for Mary, she will be dreadfully disappointed that the money is gone.'

As he opened the door to enter his home, his wife looked up fron her sewing, with a happier expression on her pale face than he had seen there for a long time, as she eagerly asked, 'Have you seen Mr. Ward since morning, John?'

'No—why do you ask?' he replied with an involuntary sinking of his feelings as he half guessed the reason.

'He was here just after you went to the shop this morning, and told me to tell you, in case he should not see you that he had decided to sell the house and lot about which you spoke last summer, and if you wished still to purchase he would make easy terms with you. You might pay three or four hundred down, and the rest as you were able. I am so glad, John, that we have at last a chance for a home; that place you know is exactly what we want, and the terms are so reasonable.'

'But, Mary,' began her husband, with the air of a man who does not know what he is saying, 'I have about decided not to buy this year, my business—'

'Oh, John, do not go to objecting. You have always been going to buy *next year* ever since we were married. There is nothing now in the way—the money you have in the bank is just enough for the first payment—'

'Well, Mary, you may as well know first as last that I invested nearly all that money a few months ago in western land. I did not say anything to you about it, for I knew it would worry you, and I had no doubt of being able to replace the money fourfold before we should want it; and so I should but for my wretched luck.'

In spite of his effort, John Eastman felt ashamed, and felt very much as if he had been robbing somebody, and in truth he had robbed his wife and children of a pleasant home to gratify his propensity to try experiments in making haste to be rich. No wonder he felt thus when he looked at his wife, as she sank back in her chair, and gave utterance to a despairing sigh. In the ten years of her married life she had learned some hard lessons, and it was not often that she looked forward to the future very hopefully, but all this morning her heart had been dwelling on the sunshiny picture of a home that she might make beautiful for her children, that they might have it for a pleasant memory all their lives, linked with the thought of their mother. This was all lost now, and for a moment it was hard to let it go, but she was one of those women whose characters are best set forth in the few words, 'loving and patient,' and long before John Eastman finished his dinner and left for his shop, her face was as calm and sweet as ever, and her husband carried its image away with him, to haunt him all the rest of the day.

'Well, I do declare,' exclaimed Miss Sally, the neighborhood gossip, as she watched from her window the comers and goers, 'I do declare there is John Eastman gone right by Smith's without stopping. Something must be to pay with his folks.'

Smith's was the village grocery, and, as a sign over the window declared, the post office, a favorite resort for that class of *male gossips* so numerous in most vicinities, and it had long been a habit with John Eastman to call in on his way to and from his shop. This day, to the astonishment of others besides Miss Sally, he walked rapidly past. Something was evidently 'to pay,' as that lady confidently asserted, and as the young man took up his tools to complete a long neglected job, there was a look of resolution in his face that was an encouraging promise for the future.

Towards evening the gentleman who had brought the work to be done, came in evidently surprised to see it nearly completed, as he had been put off so long. Before he left he mentioned in a hesitating manner, that he had some more that he wished done. 'I like your style of finishing rather better than Jones, but—' and he seemed unwilling to finish his sentence.

'I understand you, sir,' said the mechanic, 'you fear it will not be attended to in time. I assure you that I am determined for the future to confine myself strictly to my business, and whatever I engage to do shall be done. I have waited for luck long enough, and now I am going to make some myself.'

'That's right, that's right,' exclaimed the gentleman, grasping him cordially by the hand. 'I always said there was no better workman in the land than you, if you would only stick to your shop and let speculating alone, and now I am sure you will succeed.'

And he did succeed, although not without a good many hard struggles with his besetting faults. Several months after the conversation with Uncle William took place, the old gentleman looked into the shop where he was busily at work, and called out in his cheerful voice—

'Well, friend John, what are you about?'

'Learning to handle my wooden spoon, Uncle William, and I find it does very well, since I gave up all hopes of finding a silver one,' was the young man's laughing answer. It seems to be pretty generally understood that John Eastman's luck has turned.

Origin of Odd Fellowship in the U. S.

On the 26th day of April, 1819, just forty years ago, at the house of William Lupton, sign of the Seven Stars, Second street, Baltimore, Thos. Wildey and four others, being the only five members of the Order who could be found in that city, met and formed themselves into Lodge No. 1. Very soon after this, foreseeing the evils that would ensue, if the system of self-institution was continued, they applied to and obtained from a competent legal authority—the Duke of York Lodge, of Preston, England—a charter by which they were legally constituted and duly authorized as the head of the Order, to grant charters and exercise supreme authority within the United States. From this humble commencement originated the Grand Lodge of the United States, and the State Grand Lodges, and contributing members. From so small a germ has sprung that mighty tree whose branches have spread throughout every State in the Union.

[*Petersburg Express.*

Rev. J. M. Atkinson.

The Rev. Mr. Atkinson, pastor of the church in Raleigh, who has been industriously engaged for some time back in securing the necessary amount to found a first-class seminary for the education of young ladies in the capital of our State, spent a few days in this place last week. It affords us much pleasure to be able to state that the amount necessary to secure the subscription of $10,000 by an elder of the church in Raleigh, is nearly completed. The favor of God seems to have rested upon the enterprise from its inception. The Presbyterians of Fayetteville have responded with their usual liberality and Mr. Atkinson left on Monday much encouraged in his agency.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

Beauty nipped in the waist is like a rose nipped in the bud.

Mr. Gilmer's Letter of Acceptance.

MAY 4, 1859.

TO THE HON. JOHN A. GILMER:

Dear Sir—As the organ of the Convention of the 3d instant, assembled in the town of Graham to nominate a Whig candidate for the next Congressional election, it is our honor and our pleasure, as well as our duty, to address to you this note. It is an honor to be delegated by an assemblage of such citizens to discharge a public duty—it is a pleasure, as not only in unison with the desires of our own hearts, but as conveying the unanimous and enthusiastic expression of the entire Convention.—A Convention, large in number—every county in the District being represented—remarkable for the age and fixed, solid character of the members—with perfect unity of purpose and harmony of action: a convention, thus constituted, comes before you with an influence which, we trust, will prevail with you to acquiesce in their decision. They have instructed us to inform you that one name only was before them for Congress—that that name was received with the most hearty good will and cheer—that not one desired another, but with a united voice they proclaimed John A. Gilmer as their candidate, pledging to him their ready and constant co-operation in all the canvass.

Allow us in behalf of the Convention, and as individuals, to ask your concurrence in the action of the Convention. With high regard,

Your ob'dt sv's,

Joseph S. Totten, Jas. C. Holeman,
R. Y. McAden, Jesse H. Lindsay,
Jesse G. Hinshaw, N. A. Ramsay,
A. R. McDonald, S. H. Christian.

GREENSBORO', May 6, 1859.

GENTLEMEN:—The emotions with which I received, through your kind and complimentary letter, the news of the unanimous nomination of the Convention at Graham, can be better imagined than explained by me. The friendly assurances of your own personal regard and good wishes, which accompany your very polite communication, impress me with great humility and thankfulness.

While I most sincerely assure you of my preference not to be a candidate again, I am frank to admit that the peculiar circumstances in which the most malignant, virulent and persistent detraction has placed me, create anxiety that the nomination, so enthusiastically made, may be ratified and confirmed by my fellow-citizens of the District.

Although encumbered, in early life, with the usual embarrassments of poverty and the lack of influential friends, I have always considered it a privilege, in a free country like ours, fairly and honorably to aspire to the respect and confidence of my countrymen. The experiments, however, of a short life, have taught me that for all those, who shall attempt the exercise of this privilege, there are in store many cups of bitterness.

While in the discharge of my duties, as the Representative of our District in the last Congress, I was, doubtless, often in error, but it was on all occasions my desire to give the people for whom I acted the results of my best conclusions, after the most careful examination. It was my sincere purpose to pursue, with all the ability I could command, that faithful and honorable course that I conceived my constituents would have me take, were all the lights before them, and they present to advise.

My vote on the vexed question of Kansas, namely—whether it were best for my section and the Union, all things considered, to force the Lecompton Constitution on the free people of that distracted Territory, against the well known wishes of an overwhelming majority of her people, was the result of mature deliberation. I verily believe nine-tenths of my people, without distinction of party, *with all the facts before them*, would have voted in the same way, and would have considered it unwise and impolitic to have given any other vote. Born and reared in the South, I flatter myself that I possess a proper degree of Southern pride; and, in common with the conservatives of my own section, am impressed with my proper share of jealousy and watchful anxiety for the position and fate of the Southern States with their institutions in the Union. I think I know something also of Southern feeling and Southern honor, and if I do, it is, that while they calmly and sternly ask and demand all that is fairly due, they are the last to do wrong under any circumstances. In the South it is yet a maxim that "Honesty is the best policy." Her own good sense should teach her, especially as she is gradually falling into a minority, that any other policy "may return to plague the inventors." I have too much confidence in Southern honor to suspect her for one moment of a disposition, knowingly to profit by fraud and violence. And, I trust, she may never be so far misled as to forget that in practice, forbearance and fair dealing, are not without their influence, even on those inclined to do us harm. But the story of Kansas and Lecompton is too long to be embraced in this reply. Suffice it to say, that Congress finally concluded that the best way to settle the difficulty at last was, in substance, what the veteran Crittenden, and those who acted with him proposed—*to leave it to be settled by the people of Kansas themselves*; and the South, as I am happy to see, is rapidly coming to a favorable conclusion, not only as to the wisdom of the course, but that the South, after all, really had had but little interest in the determination of that question, which by the agitation of extremists, had become so extremely sectional, that, if otherwise decided, in the deliberate judgment of many thousands conversant with the facts, would have at once destroyed the peace of the country—and if not the very Union itself, would have inevitably have brought a conflict between the people of Kansas and the U. S. forces, if not a bloody commingling of Northern and Southern arms on the plains of Kansas—a sectional phrensy unnecessarily produced, spreading with electric speed to all sections, to the delight of those only who desire to destroy the Union.

I am fully aware of the responsibility I take in accepting the nomination which the Convention has tendered to me. The batteries, from which so many poisoned missiles have been hurled at me and all conservatives in the South, are not yet lowered. A fusion of the whole South is demanded, and none so clamorous for it, as those of the "Southern League" whose avowed object is to precipitate the South into disunion. Like begets like; and when the disunionists of the North and the South shall have secured the division of the whole country into two parties—a united Southern sectional against a Northern united sectional party—they will have the people of these happy States in the very position against which the Father of his country hath bequeathed to us his most solemn and affectionate warnings. I am of the South, and shall always act with the South when I conceive she is in the right, and acting for her own true interests under the Constitution.

Should it be the pleasure of my fellow-citizens to place me again in Congress, I am not insensible of the responsibilities of that position. This country, through her representatives, has yet to determine the question as to what is an economical administration of the Government. Whether the policy of the present Administration, of preaching economy, retrenchment and reform, and *at the same time*, expending annually more than eighty millions of dollars, and fixing on the country in time of peace an immense national debt, is to be sanctioned and approved—whether the country shall be taxed some hundreds of millions of dollars to build a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean, furnishing public plunderers additional opportunities to fleece the people—whether the President is to be trusted with millions to be disposed of by himself, without the previous sanction of the people's Representatives, as in the case of the thirty millions in the Cuba bill—whether the corporations of the States shall be placed under the power of the General Government—whether the President shall be trusted with the power of using the Army and Navy to exercise protectorates over other nations, engaging in entangling alliances against the warnings of Washington—whether the old States shall have any share in the Public Lands, still more than one hundred thousand millions of acres, or shall they, by act of Congress, be offered and *given away* to all the world, unnaturalized foreigners as much entitled to take and keep possession without pay as our own people—whether the country shall be continually distracted by the agitation of the Slavery question, and whether to this end the impracticable question of renewing the African Slave trade, shall be introduced and made the subject of political sectional agitation—whether fillibustering, the practice of forming privately armed bands of robbers in our midst to distract and plunder neighboring nations at peace with us, shall be tolerated in this professed Christian nation—whether we shall maintain the present usage of levying taxes on the property of foreigners, brought to this country for sale, to raise the means of supporting the Government, or whether we shall adopt free trade with all the world, let foreigners bring and sell among us what they please without paying anything for it, and come to direct taxes, and levy the same on our own property already taxed to the utmost point of endurance—whether we shall keep up the present British Tariff, which, by reason of the facilities that frauds are practiced upon it, fails to raise sufficient revenue to support the Government, and makes the borrowing of millions every year necessary, and which, by reason of its being regulated by the ad valorem foreign valuation, has a *sliding scale*, and which *slide* is always in favor of the foreigners and against our own people, saying to the foreigners, when you have it most in your power to crush our own industry, we will add to your facilities to do this the more effectually, and to our own people, when they most need the incidental protection, which a Revenue Tariff ought to afford, you shall have the very least aid and protection possible—whether integrity and honesty, in making and completing Government contracts, shall be enforced, and plundering in high and low places shall be put down—these are grave questions for the consideration of the people.

Thanking you again, gentlemen, for the kindness of your letter, and the promise of your co-operation in the canvass, I beg you to accept assurances of my high regard and esteem.

Yours truly, JOHN A. GILMER.

To Messrs. JOSEPH S. TOTTEN
and others, Committee.

Trinity College Annual Commencement

Rev. J. L. Fisher, of Goldsboro', N. C., will preach the Fletcheronian Anniversary Sermon on Sunday, June 26th. Rev. N. F. Reid of the N. C. Conference has been elected by the Hesperian L. Society to preach the Sermon to the Graduating Class, Wednesday, 29th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dr. Jos. Cross of S. C. has accepted an invitation on the part of the Columbian L. Society to deliver the Annual Address at 2 o'clock P. M.

Commencement exercises will begin at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, June 30th.—*Greensboro' Times.*

Whig Meeting in Rowan.

TUESDAY, May 3, 1859.

A portion of the Whigs of Rowan county assembled in the court-house in Salisbury, at half past one o'clock to-day, on motion, John K. Graham, Esq., was requested to take the Chair, and J. J. Bruner, to serve as Secretary.

The Chairman called on Hon. N. Boyden to state the object of the meeting.

Mr. Boyden answered, that this meeting was called to appoint delegates to the District Convention, to be held in Charlotte, on the 18th instant, to nominate a suitable person to bear the Whig and Opposition banner before the people of the District in the approaching Congressional canvass; and to represent us in the next Congress of the United States. Before, however, the meeting proceeded to appoint delegates, he begged leave to offer the following resolutions:

1. *Resolution*, That we cherish a cordial, habitual and immoveable attachment to our glourious Union, and that we are determined to maintain and defend it, at the hazard of our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors, against the attacks of its open or secret enemies, come from what quarter they may, as we heartily endorse the sentiments of our greatest leader—"Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever."

2. *Resolved*, That the present self-styled Democratic party, is essentially a disunion party, hugging in its found embrace, if not all, many avowed disunionists of great influence, who, by the constant agitation of the slavery question for sinister and wicked purposes, are endeavoring to divide the whole country into two great sectional parties, and thereby accomplish their nefarious and treasonable purposes, of breaking up and destroying the union of the States, cemented and hallowed by the blood of the heroes and patriots of the Revolution.

3. *Resolved*, That the last Legislature has utterly disregarded the sentiments of the people, and fixed a foul blot upon the escutcheon of North Carolina, by electing to the Senate of the United States an open and avowed disunionist, who on the eve of the last Presidential election, when he supposed his party was to be beaten, proposed to organize disunion in our loyal State, and by bands of lawless ruffians, under the specious name of "Vigilant Committees, to visit with swift attention," that is to hang and murder, all true patriotic, union-loving citizens, who dared to resist their vile and treacherous designs to break up and destroy the union of our fathers.

4. *Resolved*, That the present Democratic party is a disorganizing and destructive party, and should be known and designated as the destructives; as it has been their invariable policy, to unsettle and destroy, one after another, every principle of the Government that had been settled from the days of Washington to the time this psuedo, modern-styled Democratic party came into power. As witness the despotic and regal doctrine that the President of the United States, when he takes an oath to support the Constitution, is to support it as he may choose to interpret it, and not as it has been decided to be, by the Supreme Court of the United States: and as witness, the still more recent and abhorrent doctrine of the present Executive, that the will of the majority is supreme and irresistible, and can unmake constitutions at pleasure.

5. *Resolved*, That these doctrines of modern, progressive Democracy, are treasonable to the cause of well-regulated constitutional liberty: and if persisted in, must inevitably result in the overthrow of the National and every State Constitution.

6. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to giving up our State corporation to the tender mercies of a Federal Commission of Bankruptcy: that we are opposed to the surrender of the war-making power into the hands of the President: that we are opposed to that most extravagant and outrageous proposition to place in the hands of the President thirty millions dollars of the people's money, under the pretext to purchase Cuba, but in reality to be used to secure his re-election.

7. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to all protectorate of foreign territory: to all entangling alliances: to rushing into war with three European and five American powers, as invited by the President. That in the language of Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, "that the full scheme of Federal policy of the present Executive, in its whole outline and filling up, exceeds any Federalism, in all its points, which a Hamilton or an Adams, or any other latitudinarian, ever dared to project or propose."

8. *Resolved*, That the extravagance and corruption of the present dominant party, are beyond endurance; and that it is the duty of every patriotic citizen of whatever political party, to rebuke and discard from the public councils, all those selfish agitators who, for partizan purposes, and to secure to themselves all the high places of trust and emolument in the Government, have not hesitated to stoop to all the artifices of the demagogue; to trample under foot all the sacred principles of civil liberty: to sanction the dangerous and alarming assumptions of executive authority; to pander to the most mischievous sectional prejudices: to contemn the solemn admonitions of the Father of his Country; to squander the public money with a prodigality heretofore unknown; to shock the public morals with such exhibitions of corruption in high places, as would seem sufficient to excite the honest indignation of every patriotic citizen in the land; and to make it obvious to the most superficial observer, that all the great industrial interests of the country have been utterly ignored by this self-styled Democratic party, and that unless checked in their mad career, by the timely uprising of the American people, our experiment of a free, representative government, is instituted for the purpose of establishing justice, insuring domestic tranquility, providing for the common defense, promoting the general welfare, and securing the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, will be converted into a mere machine to reward unscrupulous and designing demagogues and knaves—political leaders.

9. *Resolved, therefore*, That we have no confidence in a party that is so utterly regardless of its own plighted faith, or all the obligations of the constitution, and of common honesty; and we hereby pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to unite with all true, patriotic citizens, in every part of the country, in hurling from power this corrupt, extravagant and destructive party; and place in their stead honest, straight-forward, economical and union-loving men, who will administer the government for the promotion and advancement of all the great industrial interests of every section of our common country, and not with a view to reward office-holders, demagogues, and unscrupulous partizan leaders.

10. *Resolved*, That the act of the late Congress in helping themselves to the sum of $3,000 per year, for each member, instead of his daily wages, is one of the many instances of the unscrupulous greediness of the present Democratic party, and in our opinion, is but little better than downright swindling.

11. *Resolved*, That this modern Democratic party is a double-dealing, hypocritical, Janus-faced party, having one aspect for the North, and another for the South. On the Northern aspect is written in large and legible characters—*Protection to American industry against foreign pauper labor: Squatter Sovereignty: Internal Improvements by the General Government: Lecompton Constitution, a cheat and swindle.* On the Southern aspect is written in letters equally large and glaring—*Free Trade: no Internal Improvements by the General Government: down with Squatter Sovereignty: Lecompton, at the hazard of civil war.* In one thing alone do these two aspects agree: "*To the victors belong the spoils.*"

12. *Resolved*, That we approve of the Convention to be held at Charlotte, on the 18th instant, and that the Chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint sixty delegates to represent this county in said Convention, to meet and confer with delegates from the other counties of this Congressional District, in selecting a candidate of our choice to represent us in the next Congress of the United States.

Mr. Boyden spoke for a short time in support of these resolutions, referring more extensively to the policy, acts, and measures of the administration and party. His remarks were pointed and clear, and were listened to with grave attention. When he closed,

H. C. Jones, Esq., remarked that the resolutions were comprehensive; but there was one omission which he wished to supply, and offered the tenth resolution, and requested that it should be incorporated, as above. Mr. Jones thought it was high time for the people to wake up; for really it did seem to him, that unless this Democratic tribe was boldly confronted by the indignant frowns of the people, no extreme of selfishness and corruption would be too great for them. That it was not to be wondered at that such examples as they set at Washington, should lead to immoralities at the seat of Government at once shocking to the whole country, &c.

The question was then taken on the foregoing resolutions, and they were adopted with a strong and hearty *aye*. There was one dissenting voice.

Dr. J. G. Ramsay then offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of seven Whigs, to be called the Executive Committee of the Whig party for the county of Rowan, to act in concert with the Executive Committee of the State of North Carolina, and to have in charge all matters appertaining to the interest and success of the party: and that the chairman and Secretary of this meeting be members af said Committtee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Whig papers of this State be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The Chairman appointed the following persons delegates to the Charlotte Convention:

Luke Blackmer, N. Boyden, H. C. Jones, M. S. McKinzie, A. W. Buis, Dr. D. D. Wood, Dr. R. R. Barr, D. O. P. Houston, Moses L. Holmes, Richard Harris, O. G. Foard, Maj. Jesse Thomason, R. A. Caldwell, John Graham, F. E. Shoeber, E. D. Austin, Wm. B. Graham, William A. Houck, Dr. Samuel Kerr, Charles L. Partee, J. B. McNeely, John W. Atwell, Thomas Sloan, Richard H. Cowan, James Gibson, Dr. Jas. G. Ramsay, Reuben J. Holmes, John M. Barnhart, Solomon Peeler, Abraham Lentz, B. Crowell, John Benson, Dr. Charles E. Powe, John Lucky, Joseph A. Hawkins, A. M. Sullivan, J. B. Harris, John J. Bruner, William Murphy, R. H. Broadfield, Solomon Klutts, Dr. Samuel Boyden, John T. Stewart, Maj. David R. Bradshaw, Henry Barringer, Charles C. Krider, Thomas Barber, John Barber, Mathias Barber, John Baker, John W. Steel, Andrew Murphy, John M. Coffin, Thomas J. Meroney, Joel H. Jenkins, Wiley Bean, Joseph Burris, John F. McCorckle, Dr. Samuel D. Rankin.

In compliance with the resolution offered by Dr. Ramsay, the Chairman nominated the following persons to make out the Executive Committee for Rowan, viz: F. E. Shoeber, Luke Blackmer, Moses L. Holmes, Solomon Peeler, and Dr. D. B. Wood.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN K. GRAHAM, *Ch'n.*

J. J. BRUNER, *Sec'y.*

Whig Meeting in Lincoln.

Pusuant to a call, a respsectable number of the Whigs of Lincoln county assembled at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 26th April, to appoint delegates to meet in convention at Charlotte, on the 18th May, to nominate a candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District.

On motion, Jacob Ramsour was called to the Chair, and James F. Johnston was appointed Secretary.

A committee of five, consisting of J. A. Caldwell, John F. Hill, J. T. Alexander, Maxwell Warlick and Daniel Seigle, were appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

While the committee were out, Ex-Gov. Graham and Hon. N. Boyden, who were in Lincolnton at the time, were waited upon and requested to address the meeting. Ex-Gov. Graham, who was engaged in important business, felt compelled to decline, but assured the meeting through the gentlemen, that he was with them heart and hand. Mr. Boyden responded to the call in an eloquent address of one hour and a half in length, in which he showed up the Democracy in all its hideous aspects. He was listened to throughout with marked attention and was repeatedly cheered.

After Mr. Boyden had concluded, the following resolutions were introduced with some eloquent remarks by the chairman of the committee, explanatory of the same.

WHEREAS, a Convention of the Whig party is proposed to be held at Charlotte on the 18th day of May, to nominate a candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District: And whereas, the Whigs of Lincoln county, desirous of co-operating with their brethren elsewhere, have assembled to consult with each other and express their views of the current political events, be it

Resolved, That we approve the object of the Convention of the Whig party at Charlotte on the 18th May, and proclaim our hostility to the Democratic party, for its extravagance, corruption, vacillation and impotency, and that we will use all honorable means to overthrow it by exposing its inconsistencies to the people.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, the Homestead Bill, by which the public lands are permitted to be engrossed by foreigners—the Cuban Thirty Million Bill—the extravagancies and profligate expenditures of the Government—the systematic agitation of the subject of Slavery, and the re-opening of the African Slave Trade.

Resolved, That we are in favor of bringing the Government back to an economical expenditure of its revenue; that we favor a tariff based upon a moderate protection to the various interests of the country; that as the public lands are a common inheritance we favor a distribution equally among all the States of the Union, and not alone to the new States, in exclusion of the old, as has been the practice of the Democratic party; and finally, above all, we are in favor of the *Union of these States as established by our forefathers.*

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint fifty delegates to represent this county in said Convention, as follows:

John F. Hill, Thos. Sprat, Daniel Seigle, Martin Hafner, Alfred Black, L. D. Black, Maxwell Warlick, John Coulter, H. F. Ramsour, C. Motz, George Ramsour, Wm. Ramsour, T. R. Shuford, Daniel Shuford, B. H. Sumner, V. A. McBee, J. F. Phifer, Joseph Cobb, C. H. Ramsour, T. J. Ramsour, W. G. Ramsour, E. F. Ramsour, Philip Kistler, B. S. Johnson, John Carpenter, Seth R. Stubbs, W. H. Abernathy, Madison Smith, J. T. Alexander, Thomas Wells, A. H. Houston, Elisha Sanders, Christopher Beall, Solomon Finger, Wm. McLean, L. P. Henderson, L. D. Childs, Robert Brevard, Wm. P. Bynum, B. S. Guion, O. W. Weathers, Alex. Goodson, Jacob Kistler, C. L. Hunter, Simon Hager, John Davis, James Anderson, Robert Nixon, John Nixon, John Rabb, Bartlett Nixon, George Lyttle, Robt. H. Abernathy, James M. Abernathy, C. J. Hammarksold, D. A. Haynes, Robt. Haynes, Daniel Ramsour, Wm. R. Edwards, J. A. Caldwell.

On motion, it was ordered that the names of the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list.

On motion, it was resolved to publish these proceedings in the Charlotte *Whig*, Wadesboro' *Argus*, and *Iredell Express*, and that other papers in the State friendly to the Whig cause, be requested to copy.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered the Chairman and Secretary.

JACOB RAMSOUR, *Ch'n.*

JAS. F. JOHNSON, *Sec'y.*

Weakness of the Democracy.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

Some of the locofoco Organs at the South piteously deplore the dissensions and divisions which exist in the ranks of the Deocratic party, and earnestly invoke a union of the democratic party "to meet and put down the coalition which the abolitionists and Know Nothings are striving to effect." It is in vain that these sentinels of locofocism cry Peace, peace! when there is no peace.—The discord in the democratic party is not ephemeral. It is the growth of years of double dealing and political hypocrasy. It pervades the whole party organization, which in no two States of the Union, and hardly in any two counties in a State, stands upon the same platform or supports the same principles. It is in vain that these blind leaders of the blind now call upon the people to decide "whether it is not safer and wiser to trust the government of the country in the hands of Democrats than in the hands of abolition fanatics." This is not the question before the country. There is no party in the South proposing at all a coalition with the abolition fanatics of the North. So far as the question of slavery is concerned the whole South is a unit, and the Southern Know Nothings are farther even than the intensest proslavery democracy from contemplating any "coalition" with abolitionism in any shape or form whatever. They have proposed no such union, and those who proclaim it know that they utter falsehoods.—The Americans of Maryland, and of the other Southern States, have called upon the conservative men in those States to unite in opposition to democracy, and they have invoked the co-operation of conservative men thro'out the whole country in the formation of a party which shall advocate strictly *national* principles and shall bitterly oppose sectionalism of all kinds. They are striving to erect a successful national party which shall 'meet and put down' sectional democracy at the South, and sectional Republicanism at the North, and, concluding by the dangerous and senseless agitation by which the country has been sadly and ruinously distracted, to restore some semblance of nationality and patriotism to the politics and parties of the Union.

The democratic party is confessedly useless for this purpose. It can, under no circumstances, rise above a mere sectional organization. Those who urge the people of the South to enter its ranks and sustain democratic candidates are madly advising them to bring on a purely sectional contest in which the South will inevitably be defeated. There is no chance, no glimmer of the hope for the success of the democratic party in another national contest. It would be sheer madness, the supremest folly for the friends of Southern institutions to invite such a contest. The success of the democratic candidates in the elections soon to be held in the Southern States will unquestionably precipitate such an event and all hope of the election of a national administration will be gone. If the people of the South were all democrats, if they were all honestly in favor of democratic principles, it would be their interest in the present emergency to separate from the democratic leaders and invite the co-operation of conservative men of the North to avoid and prevent another purely sectional struggle. A national party is needed for the preservation of the Union and the mainteinance of the free institutions of the country. The masses of the people North and South appreciate this necessity. In the North they have been missed by the Republicans and Abolition demagogues. In the South, they have been betrayed by the selfish leaders of the democratic party. The scales have fallen from their eyes. They are awakening to a sense of the perils of their position and in both sections, the true friends of the Union are putting aside this silly and unprofitable sectional nonsense and are rallying to the defense of the Union and the constitution in the formation of a great and successful national party which shall give to the country an administration pledged to correct the abuses of democratic misrule and to restore to the government patriotism and real nationality.

Those in the South who are invoking the people to support the democratic candidates are counselling them to rush upon their own ruin. They are working literally for the success of the Abolition-Republican party in 1860. They are, in fact, the most useful coadjutors of Wm. H. Seward, and Wendall Phillips, and Wm. Loyd Garrison, and the whole crowd of abolition fanatics. They are putting into the hands of these Northern sectional agitators the weapons they need and cannot otherwise obtain, with which to crush, and degrade, and overcome the South, or to force her out of the Union. They are, unwittingly, perhaps, the South's worst enemies. Let the people beware of their dangerous counsels, and shun them as they would the arch traitors and betrayers of their true interests.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

We are reliably informed that negotiations between the English Government, the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and the New York, New Foundland, and London Telegraph Company, have reached a point which admits of no doubt about the Government's guarantee of 8 per cent. on the six hundred thousand pounds capital, being accepted. In view of this fact, as we learn from the same reliable source, the Atlantic Company are actively engaged in making the most thorough tests of the various kinds of cable adapted to the Atlantic line, and will be prepared to enter into the necessary contracts at an early day. In the meantime the Company have decided to expend a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars to resucitate the present cable, and active operations to this end will be commenced as soon as the weather will admit.

The Atlantic Company will not attempt to lay the new cable until July, of next year.—*N. Y. Com.*

☞ Pride sleeps in a gilded crown.

Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

STATESVILLE,
Friday, May 20, 1859.

PERSONS DESIROUS TO REMIT US MONEY,

Can do so at our risk, by taking the Post Master's Receipt, to exhibit, in case the money get lost. Gold dollars, when sent, should be stuck to the inside of the sheet with sealing-wax or a wafer. Postage-stamps taken as money.

W. A. Jurney, Esq., Is our duly authorised agent for Iredell county, to receive subscriptions for the **Express** and sign receipts in the names of the publishers. He will also attend to making collections for our office generally.

FOR CONGRESS.

GEN. J. M. LEACH,

OF DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Appointments of Mess. Scales & Leach.

Dobson, Thursday, 12th May.
Hamptonville, Saturday, 14th May,
Statesville, Tuesday, 17th May,
Fraley's Store, Thursday, 19th May,
Jonesville, Friday, 20th May,
Cockerham's, known as Mt. Pleasant, Saturday, 21st May,
Jefferson, Tuesday, 24th May.
Huntsville, Yadkin, Saturday 28th May.
Walnut Cove, Stokes, Wednesday, June 1
Kernersville, Forsyth, Thursday, June 2.
Blackburn School-House, Forsyth, Friday, June 3.
County Line, or Eecle's Store, Davie, Saturday, June 4.
Taylorsville, (Court week,) Tuesday, June 7.
Winston, (Court week,) Thursday, June 9.
Fork Meeting House, Davie, Saturday, June 11.

A Word to our absent Friends.

Several weeks ago we forwarded a number of accounts to persons residing in other parts of the country, formerly of Iredell, for subscriptions which, according to our published terms ought to be forthcoming, and to their address the Express hitherto has been forwarded, either by their request or the request of friends, here for them—the year more or less having expired,—but we regret to state that in no case has a response been made to our call. This cannot be owing to a want of ability to pay—for we are informed that the parties are doing well in the world—it is the casual neglect of small things, to which the majority of people are addicted. But if $2 is a small matter with one man, multiply that by one hundred and the product will be of much importance to an EDITOR.

We will send this issue of our paper to such as are alluded to in the foregoing, to inform them of our necessity and depending conclusion, which is, to stop the paper to their address until payment is made. If the paper is wanting send $2 and it will be continued—if not wanting, please forward that which might be due, which can be estimated by the date of the account, and enclose post stamps therefor in a letter.

Our business requires money to carry it on, and no small amount, to say nothing of incessant toil and application, quite unknown in many other pursuits; therefore, we desire not to be complained of by any when we, to meet obligations of our own, ask for our dues. With regret we insert this article.

The State Medical Society

Which assembled in this town the 10 inst., brought its labors to a close on Thursday evening following. The meeting of the Society was numerously attended by the faculty from various portions of the State, and about forty accessions were made. The deliberations were characterised with great harmony, a guaranty of its future success. The act of incorporation which was granted by the last Legislature was accepted and the Society organized under its provisions. The address of Dr. Summerell delivered before the Society on Wednesday evening was appropriate, terse and replete with valuable suggestions to the Profession, of which he is a bright ornament. The valedictory of Dr. McKee on retiring from the duties of President which he had discharged the past two years, displayed much of that ability for which he is celebrated as a practitioner: it related briefly the history of the organization of the Society, two years ago in Raleigh, and detailed its progress and success since that time. Dr. Pitman, the newly chosen President then took the Chair, and in a few brief and eloquent remarks entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office—pledging his best efforts for the welfare of the Society hereafter. The Society will hold its next meeting in the town of Washington, N. C., on the 2d May 1860.

The following gentlemen were elected a board of Examiners:

Dr. J. H. Dickson, Wilmington;
" C. E. Johnson, Raleigh;
" W. H. McKee, "
" J. G. Tull, Newbern;
" C. Happoldt, Morganton;
" O. F. Manson, Granville;
" C. Winslow, Hertford.

The Officers elected for the ensuing year are: N. I. Pittman, Tawboro, Pres.

Vice Presidents.

Dr. P. T. Henry, Bertie;
" W. T. Leach, Johnston;
" M. Whitehead, Salisbury;
" R. H. Winborne, Chowan.
Wm. Geo. Thomas, Wilmington, *Sec.*
C. W. Graham, Kenansville, *Treas.*
Wm. T. Howard, Warrenton, *Orator.*

The Banquet

The Committee of Arrangements deserve a great deal of credit for the magnificent banquet, which was prepared by Mrs. Wren of the Simonton House, for the enjoyment of the members of the Society on Thursday night, previous to departing for their homes. The tables were loaded with rich viands, cakes of every description, jellies, syllabubs, fruits, champagne, etc, etc. At 10 o'clock, the signal was given for a general set-to, which received a welcome response from the assembled M. D's. and invited guests, among whom we had the honor to be present. In this, the closing night scene, inimitable good humor prevailed, and a hundred or more pledges were made as seals of present friendship and fraternal love through life. The banquet was charming and the enjoyment great. But the magic spell was soon to be dissolved. The hour of midnight was the time appointed for the special train to depart east, with the M. D's for their homes. The hour soon arrived, the shrill whistle of the locomotive reverberated over the sleeping vales, and in a few moments more the banqueting were seated in the cars and swiftly were carried in the direction of their homes, where, we hope, they arrived safely and well pleased with their trip to Statesville and what transpired during their short sojourn here.

CHARLOTTE, May 17th, 1859.

I arrived at Charlotte Monday afternoon before sun-set, and took lodgings at the 'other house'—Kerr's—a well kept hotel, where Mr. Robert Patterson, late of Iredell, is engaged to do the agreeable, whose polished manners are duly extended to all guests stopping at this popular establishment. Mecklenburg Superior court is now in session, and a very large number of gentlemen from adjacent parts are in attendance to-day (Tuesday) and among them are several acquaintances from Iredell. Rain has been falling nearly all day, which, from the appearance of the crops was much needing. The Whigs of the County, held a meeting in the Town Hall at 2 o'clock, this afternoon, to arrange for accommodations for the Convention which is to assemble Wednesday, to nominate an Opposition candidate for Congress. It is supposed the convention will be very full, and that a man will be started swift enough of heel to distance Hon. Burton Craige. By the way, Mr. Craige is here and is using all his arts to captivate votes, but an active opponent will, leave him to bring up the rear, or I am mistaken in the signs. I regret that 'official duties' at home will not permit me to witness the proceedings in the convention and hear the good speeches which I know will be delivered on the interesting occasion. The celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which is to come off the 20th instant, is engaging much of the public attention here, and ample and proper preparations are making by the Military and citizens for the august and imposing event. Several military companies from neighboring towns are expected to unite with the Hornet's Nest Rifles', among them the "Iredell Blues." I hope the day may be clear and propitious, and the enjoyment without a peradventure. Renewed old acquaintance with the able editors of the two old and long established papers in this place, Messrs. HOLTON and YATES, of the Whig and Democrat, who shew their exemplary politeness and kind attention, for which they have hearty thanks. Dined with Mr. Yates, and for the first time made the acquaintance of his amiable and accomplished lady. Held a conversation with brother Y. upon subjects of "other days," when we both were a trifle younger, and spent a half hour—about as much time as an industrious editor, like *he* can spare from business—most pleasantly. Had the agreeable satisfaction to meet with brother ECCLES—the clever, the witty editor of that spicy sheet the Rock-Hill, (S. C.) Chronicle. Eccles is just the man to make a paper racy and interesting—he possesses wit, sarcasm, talent, and good nature in abundance, all so blended as to captivate the esteem of all with whom he forms acquaintanceship. We know of but one objection to him—he is a South Carolina Democrat.—Success attend him in all things, but his politics. The Daily Bulletin made its first appearance here for public favor this morning, it is a very respectable sheet, bearing the marks of talent and industry. But I hardly expect the enterprize can prove profitable to the proprietors for a length of time. It is to be issued daily, semi-weekly and weekly—the terms I don't know as I have it before me. It is neutral ostensibly, but I am informed that *on the sly*, it will favor the *Democracy*. The *Democrat* published by Mr. Yates, and the *Whig* by Mr. Holton, are able and popular papers with their respective parties, and in all probability will maintain their *prestige* in the public estimation over the new-comer. Time will decide.

I am informed that the commercial importance of Charlotte continues to improve and the indications are that it will, at no distant day, grow to the dimensions of a populous city—especially if her business-houses will advertise liberally in the *Iredell Express*.

Hon. A. M. Scales.

We had the pleasure of a call from the late Democratic Congressman of this District, on Monday last. This was our first sight of the late member, and we were surprised to see so fine a looking man in league with the party of bachelor Buck. However well we may esteem Mr. Scales as a man, we can but express our wish that in August next he will be so *Leached* that not a drop of Democratic blood will remain in his veins.

Iredell County and the Next Election.

Much depends on the vote of Iredell County, in the coming contest. If that strong hold, will show her whole strength, Gen. Leach's election will be put beyond a doubt. In other words, the Whigs of Iredell almost hold the contest in their own hands, knowing them to be as "true as steel," we are decidedly hopeful of the result in that district.

A gentleman, in the southern portion of that county, writing to us on other business, April 23d, adds the following Postscript:

"Every thing is right-side up for Leach in this part of the county. I think he will have a larger poll in this section than Puryear ever did, and he got a large vote here. I think there is no doubt in the world but we will carry the District in August, and by some handsome majority. Hurrah for Leach!"—*Sal. Watchman.*

We do not hesitate to assure our friends in other parts of the District, that as Iredell never has been laggard in a full performance of duty she will not fail in a full performance of duty to the constitution and the Union in the approaching election—if it depends on her the die is cast for victory, but the other Counties must likewise do their whole duty.

It will be loud and Terrible!

The Salisbury *Watchman* says: "We are gratified to learn from a gentleman here, who has many influential friends and connections in Iredell, that that county is preparing to make an old fashioned grand rally in favor of Gen. Leach. He says the old Whigs there, (here) have been so heartily sick of Democracy, that they are deliberately resolving to do all they can to crush it out. If this be true, as we have no doubt it is, put your ears when Iredell utters her Whig thunder!"

Messrs. Leach and Scales at Statesville.

This being County Court week for Iredell, Messrs. Leach and Scales, candidates for Congress in this District, met in debate in the court-house on Tuesday last. The editor being absent, the associate necessarily was too engaged at the office to hear all the discussion, and report the same this week. We learn that Mr. Scales sustained himself as well as could be expected of one engaged in defending the administration of James Buchanan, but his talents and address failed him to restore the corrupt President to popular favor with the good citizens of Iredell.

Mr. Scales had the benefit of making the concluding speech, but created no enthusiasm in behalf of *Buchanan Democracy*, which is become too well known to excite any other emotion than ridicule and contempt among the great body of the people. Mr. Scales advocates a bad cause, and can but compromise the name of an aspirant to statesmanship by holding on to the skirts and measures of a corrupt and profligate President—so pronounced by Democrats themselves.

Gen. Leach made a telling and effective address, that told upon the understandings—*the minds* of his hearers, upon the issues of the day, and laid bare the corruptions of the Party in power, with consummate skill.—During his speech he commanded the wrapt attention of the audience, interrupted now and then by vociferous and heart-felt applause, which rang in echoes over the adjacent hills. The signs are unmistakable—*Iredell* is aroused, and will poll her giant strength for *Leach and the Union* in August next. Truly, the fires of 1840 are burning brightly. Our paper will furnish a detail of the discussion, next week, for the satisfaction of those who were not present to hear it, from notes taken by an impartial spectator.

The War in Europe.

The latest foreign intelligence states that hostilities had actually occurred between Austria and Sardinia, which will involve France, Italy and several smaller powers in the contest, and perhaps England. It was reported that France and Russia had entered into an alliance offensive and defensive against Austria. The following are some of the provisions of the treaty:

Russia binds herself, in the event of France being at war with Austria, to assist France with the co-operation of her fleets in the Baltic and Mediterranean, and to place an army of 50,000 men on the frontier of A. This, the Times says, is directed obviously against England, and its existence is proof that enterprises which are thus to be protected, are such as it would be impossible for England to allow to pass unchallenged. The Times concludes that the Russian army of observation is to excite insurrection among the Hungarians. The second condition provides that in case Austria invades Sardinia, Russia shall declare war against her within fifteen days of the violation of Piedmontese soil.

In consequence of the commencement of hostilities provisions were advancing, and cotton declining. The next accounts will be looked for with much interest.

Markets

Statesville Market—May 5, 1859.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.]

Bacon	0 10 @0 12½	Feathers	0 35 @0 40
Beef	0 4½@0 5½	Flour	4 50 @5 00
Beeswax	0 22½@0 25	Flaxseed	1 00
Butter	0 15 @0 18	Hides, dry	0 12
Coffee	0 14 @0 16½	Green	0 06
Candles,		Lard	0 10 @0 12
Tallow	0 25	Linseyd	0 30 @0 35
Adamantine	0 30 @0 35	Molasses	0 40 @0 65
Corn	0 75 @0 80	Nails	0 06 @0 07
Chickens	0 10 @0 12	Peas	0 75 @0 80
Dried Apples,		Rags	0 02½
peeled	1 10	Rice	0 05
Dried Peaches,		Salt	2 25 @0 00
peeled	3 80	Sugar	0 12 @0 14
unpeeled	1 60	Loaf	0 18 @0 20
Eggs, doz	0 10	Tallow	0 10 @0 12
		Wheat	0 95 @1 05

Charlotte Market—May 3, 1859.

Bacon,		Rye	0 80 @0 90
Hams	0 12½	Peas	0 75 @0 80
Sides	0 11	Beans,	
Hog	0 10 @0 10½	white	1 00
Beeswax	0 27	Oats	0 50 @0 00
Butter	0 15 @0 16	Meal	0 90
Candles,		Hides,	
Adamantine	0 27 @0 30	Dry	0 12 @0 13
Sperm	0 40	Green	0 05 @0 06
Coffee,		Iron,	
Rio	0 12½@0 14	Comn.	0 04 @0 05
Laguira	0 14 @0 16	Rolled	0 05½
Java	0 18 @0 20	Lard	0 12½@0 13
Cotton,		Molasses,	
Fair to good	0 11 @0 00	N. O.	0 55
		Su. Ho.	0 60
Ordin to mid.	0 10 @0 10½	W. I.	0 33 @0 40
		Nails	0 05 @0 06
Flour,		Salt, sck.	1 40 @1 50
Ex sup.		Spirits,	
in bbls	6 25 @6 75	Ryewh	0 75 @1 00
In bags	3 15 @3 20	N. C.	0 45 @0 55
Superfi.	3 00 @3 05	Ap. Br.	0 75 @1 00
Fine	2 75 @0 00	Peach	1 00 @1 50
Grain,		Sugars,	
Wheat	1 25 @1 30	N. Orl.	0 09 @0 11
Corn	0 85 @0 90	Loaf	0 14 @0 15

Salisbury Market— May 3, 1859.

Apples,		Molasses,	
Dried	0 50 @1 25	Cuba	0 37 @0 45
Bacon	0 10 @0 11	N. Orl.	0 55 @0 65
Beeswax	0 20 @0 25	Musco.	0 45 @0 50
Candles,		Nails cut	0 05½@0 06
Adamantine	0 24 @0 30	Oats	0 40 @0 50
Coffee,		Oils,	
Rio	0 12½@0 14	Tanners	0 50 @0 95
Java	0 17 @0 22½	Rags, ℔	0 02½
Cotton	0 10 @0 11	Salt, sck.	1 70 @1 75
Corn	0 70 @0 80	Sugar,	
" Meal	0 75 @0 85	Brown	0 08 @0 11
Feathers	0 30 @0 35	Crush	0 13 @0 15
Flour,		Clar.	0 11½@0 12½
℔ bbl.	5 25 @5 50	Tallow	0 10 @0 12
℔ sack	2 40 @2 40	Wheat,	
Iron, bar	0 05	White	0 95 @1 05
		Red	0 80 @0 90
Lard	0 10 @0 12	Wool	0 25 @0 30

Fayetteville Market—May 2, 1859.

Alum	0 60	Iron,	
Bacon	0 12½@0 13	Swedish	
Bagging,		com bar	0 06 @0 06½
Gunny	0 18 @0 20	do wide	0 07 @0 07½
Dundee	0 18 @0 20	Amer.	0 05½@0 06
Beeswax	0 30	Eng.	0 04 @0 04½
Coffee,		Lard	0 12½@0 13½
Rio	0 11½@0 13	Lead	0 08 @0 08½
Laguira	0 13½@0 14	Molasses	
Java	0 20 @0 00	Cuba	0 27 @0 29
Cotton,		N. O.	0 45 @0 50
Fair to good	0 11 @0 11½	Nails	0 04½@0 05
		Oil,	
Ord. to mid.	0 10½@0 11	Linseed	1 00
		Tan'rs	0 70 @1 00
Cot Yarn,		Salt, sack	
5 to 10	0 21	Liverp.	1 25
Dom. Goods,		Shot, ℔ bg.	
Sheet'g	0 8½@0 10	Com'on	2 25 @0 00
Osnab.	0 11 @0 11½	Buck	2 37½
Feathers	0 40 @0 45	Spirits,	
Flaxseed	1 00 @1 15	P. Br.	1 00 @1 25
Flour,		N C Ap	0 85 @0 95
Family	6 50 @0 00	North'n	
Super.	6 25 @0 00	Apple	0 65 @0 75
Fine	6 00 @0 00	N C Wh	0 50 @0 60
Scratch	5 75 @0 00	North'n	
Grain,		do	0 35 @0 40
Corn	1 00 @1 05	Sugars,	
Wheat	1 00	Loaf	0 12½
Rye	1 00 @0 00	Crush	0 12½@0 13½
Oats	0 55 @0 60	Coffee	0 10 @0 11½
Peas	0 00 @1 00	P. Rico	0 09 @0 10
Hides,		N. O.	— —
Dry	0 11 @0 12½	Tallow	0 10
Green	0 05 @0 06	Wool	0 18 @0 19

Burke Ahead.

We learn that Mrs. W. W. Avery, of Morganton, Agent of the Mount Vernon Association of Burke county, has collected and sent forward the very handsome sum of one hundred and four dollars and fifty cents. The ladies of Burke are a little ahead of our Buncombe ladies, but we venture to guess our fair friends will make another effort to overtop the Burke contribution. Burke may well be proud of her daughters.—*Asheville News.*

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED,

On the 10th instant, by R. F. Simonton, Esq., at the house of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN STEELE to Miss ELIZABETH C. PARKER, daughter of Jacob Parker.

At the same time and place, by the same, JOHN CUTTON to Miss SAPHRONIA SHERRILL.

At the house of C. A. Carlton, on Wednesday morning, by the Rev. W. W. Pharr, Mr. JONAS RUDISILL to Miss JANE O. SIMONTON.

OBITUARY.

DIED,

At Olin, N. C., on the morning of the 10th instant, Ida Lander James, daughter of Dr. J. M. and M. E. Love, in the 3rd year of her age.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of **John Barringer**, dec'd, are requested to come forward and make payment as longer indulgence cannot be given.

All those having claims against said Estate will present the same within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

may 20,'59-4w J. A. MURCHISON, Exr.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the **Buck Shoal Manufacturing Company,** have terminated their business as a Manufacturing Company and will no longer purchase or vend or manufacture cotton as a joint concern, and no member of said concern has any authority to contract for or on account of said Company or for or on account of any part of said Company.

A. R. LAURENCE.
may 20,'59-tf A. B. F. GAITHER.

Piano for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers a *first-rate* **Piano**, manufactured by Fisher & Co., for sale. It may be seen at the residence of Mrs. E. Howard, belonging to Mrs. Mims, she having removed from this State.

24-tf A. B. F. GAITHER, Agt.

Murder!

$500 REWARD!

On Sunday last in Catawba county, N. C., **Harlan Bone** committed an assault with intent to murder, by beating with a club and cutting with a knife, James Cornelius, from which wounds it is believed death must ensue.

Bone is about 5 feet 10 inches high, say 35 years old, weight about 150 pounds, has fair skin, light hair, grey eyes, facee smoothe and rather boney, quick spoken, stands erect and has a bold look,—his right thumb is cut off at or near the joint. His clothing as well as recollected was a black cloth frock coat with velvet collar, much worn, a pair of black casimere pants and a pair of white summer pants with red stripes, and black wool hat with broad band and tolerably high crown. He also had a rifle gun, which he might sell. A reward of

$500

will be paid by the subscribers for the apprehension and delivery of said Bone to the Sheriff of Catawba county, so that the ends of justice might be subserved.

WILLIAM CORNELIUS,
JESSE CORNELIUS,
AUSTIN CORNELIUS.

Catawba county, May 9th, 1859.

EXAMINATION.

THE Examination in **Concord Female College** will commence on *Thursday, 26th of May*, and close the day following with a **Concert** and Graduating Exercises at night.

The Rev. J. B. WATT will deliver an Address *on Friday, at 3 o'clock p. m.*

The Board of Trustees will meet the same day at 11 A. M.

JOS. W. STOCKTON,
Sec'y of Board.

Statesville, May 2, 1859. 22-3t

THE WARDENS for the POOR of Iredell county will hold their Meeting on Monday of May Court, at 11 o'clock A. M. 22

THRESHING MACHINES

The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of
WHEELER, MILLICK & &O.'S
CELEBRATED
THRESHING MACHINES,

which have given universal satisfaction wherever tried, and are warranted, when sold, to give satisfaction or no sale.

A one horse Machine will thresh and separate the wheat from straw, 125 to 150 bushels per day. A two horse, 200 to 250 bushels. A two horse, with a combined winnower, will thresh and clean 200 to 250 bushels per day.

Machines will be delivered in Fayetteville, Asheboro', or any point on the North Carolina Railroad.

Persons desirous to have Threshing Machines for the approaching Harvest, should order early, to insure getting them in time.

For further information, address the subscriber at Troy's Store, Randolph co., N. C.

JOHN B. TROY.

April 29, 1859. 21-tf

BAKER'S COCOA.

A MOST DELICIOUS ARTICLE

For the sick and convalescent—Tranquilizing to weak nerves. Just received by

W. H. WYATT,
Druggist and Apothecary,
21-3m SALISBURY, N. C.

W. H. Wyatt,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Window Glass, Varnish, &c., &c., &c.,

SALISBURY, N. C.

Jan. 1, 1859—5-1y

Building Lot for Sale

IN STATESVILLE.

The Lot lying between the Post Office and Jos. W. Stockton's corner, measuring 32 feet front and 109 back, is for sale. Those wishing to purchase will please apply to Mr. C. A. CARLTON.

JOHN H. DALTON.

Feb. 11, 1859.—10-tf

HECKER'S FARINA.

Remarkably Wholesome and Nutritious.

Just Received by

W. H. WYATT,
Druggist & Apothecary,
21-3m Salisbury, N. C.

VALUABLE PLANTATION
ON THE CATAWBA RIVER
AT AUCTION!!!

THE Subscriber will Sell at Auction, to Highest Bidder, without reserve, on **Thursday, the 2d day of June,** On the Premises,

THE VALUABLE PLANTATION

whereon he now resides. It is located just below the mouth of Lile's Creek, in Catawba county, near Lewis' Ferry on the Catawba river, adjoining lands of Henderson Sherrill.

The Tract contains 515 acres, 150 acres of which are in cultivation, and about 50 acres of the land is good River, Creek and Branch Bottom.

The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, first-rate Barn, Stables and Stalls for 20 head of Horses; Cow-Sheds, and good Fences.

There is upon the place

A GOOD GRIST MILL,

Running a pair of BURR and a pair of Common Stones.

The Western N. C. Railroad passes through the Farm, and the Depot is located upon it.

There is also upon the place large ORCHARDS of Peach and Apple Trees, bearing fruit of the best quality; with Springs of pure and wholesome water.

In short, it is the most valuable farm in this section of the State.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises, previous to Sale, will please call.

Terms of Sale:—One-third Cash; balance on a Credit of one and two years, with interest from date, with approved security.

A. W. WILSON.

April 13, 1859. 19tds

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Wilkes County.

IN EQUITY—FALL TERM 1859.

Jeremiah Barnes
vs.
Jesse Mahappy.

THE Defendant in this case will take notice that it was ordered by the Court of Equity for said county, at the last term of said Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Iredell Express, for the said Defendant, Jesse Mahappy, to appear, at the next term of said Court to be held for said county, at the Court House in Wilkesboro', on the 3d Monday in June next, and to answer, plead, or demur in said case, else judgment, *pro confesso*, will be entered against him.

Witness, James Calloway, C. M. E., at office, April 9, 1859.

19-6t JAMES CALLOWAY, C. M. E.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCIBER IS NOW RECEIVING from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Consisting of

Black Gro de Rhine, Marceline, Florence, and Fancy Silks.
Printed Jaconets, Lawns and Organdy Muslins. Jaconett Robes and Challies.
Fancy and Plain Bareges. Swiss Jaconetts, Nansook and Mull Muslins. French Worked Collars, Sleeves and
Flouncing.
White Barege Shawls (new style.)
Black Silk and Lace Mantles. Bonnets, trimmed & untrimmed. Ladies' & Misses' Flats. French Flowers. Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. Engravings and Paints for Grecian Painting.
Hardware, Queensware, Medicines & Paints. Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Candles. Fish, Molasses, Salt, Coal, Oil and Lamps, Old Dominion Coffee Pots, &c., &c. &c.

My Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Is very large, and was selected with great care from the best Stocks in Philadelphia and New York.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

☞ *Very liberal allowance made to Cash Dealers.* ☜

T. H. McRORIE.

STATESVILLE, N. C.,
March 30, 1859. 17tf

NEW FIRM!
NEW GOODS!!
J. A. & R. Q. DAVIDSON

HAVING entered into Partnership for the purpose of conducting a

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY BUSINESS,

IN STATESVILLE, N. C.,

Respectfully inform the Public that they are now receiving direct from Philadelphia and New York, an extensive and well assorted Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY
Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Hats, and other ariticles too tedious to enumerate.

— Also —

GROCERIES

of every description; and other

FAMILY SUPPLIES;

All of which will be sold very Low

For Cash or Country Produce.

Our friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give us a call.

March 31, 1859. 17-6m

HATHAWAY & CO.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Offer for Sale—

500 Hhds. } Choice New Crop
35 Tierces } CARDENAS MOLASSES.
75 Barrels Choice N. O. SYRUP.
80 Hhds. Fair to Choice New Orleans
SUGARS.
200 Barrels CLARIFED SUGARS.
500 Bags Rio, Laguira, West India & Java
COFFEE.
150 Barrels Mess and Prime PORK.
25 Hhds. Western BACON, (Sides and Shoulders.)
200 Barrels Yellow Planting POTATOES.

March 25, 1859. 25-2mpd

BAKER'S COCOA.

A most delicious article for the Sick and Convalescent—Tranquilizing to weak nerves. Just received by

W. H. WYATT,
Druggist and Apothecary.
SALISBURY, N. C.

LIME! LIME!

I HAVE at my Tan-Yard a quantity of **Superior Lime** for sale by the barrel or bushel. R. F. SIMONTON.

may 13-23

HECKER'S FARINA.

Remarkably Wholesome & Nutritious.

Just received by

W. H. WYATT,
Druggist & Apothecary,
SALISBURY, N. C.

McLEAN HOUSE,
STATESVILLE, N. C.

Persons passing through, or coming to

STATESVILLE,

Can be accommodated

With Meals at 25 cents each;

and comfortable

LODGINGS at the same rate.

Horses well fed and attended to on reasonable terms. JOS. A. McLEAN.

Oct. 19.

TO THE FARMERS

OF

ROWAN, CABARRUS, IREDELL, DAVIE AND DAVIDSON COUNTIES.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT Mr. WM. TRELOAR's immense Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS,

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

I offer to Sell for CASH, the greatest bargains, in the above-named articles, ever *Offered to the Farming Community.*

These Goods are NEW and FRESH—were bought in the New York and Boston Markets *for Cash*, and FOR CASH will be Sold *LOW DOWN.*

I have had ample experience in business, and *I know* that the Cash Plan, for buyer and seller, is the *cheapest* and *best* that can be adopted. The Merchant who does a credit business, calculates beforehand, for Bookkeeping, for laying out of the use of his money, for trouble and cost of collections, for bad debts, and *so up go the figures* on his Goods. Jew him ever so much, when you go to buy, he knows that the expenses and losses incident to the credit system

Must be met by a heavy Profit on his GOODS, or he Makes NO MONEY, and if he sells to you, he gets that Profit.

Not so on the Cash Plan. The Merchant who sells for cash, makes no such calculations; for he has none of these expenses and losses to meet. His aim is to sell *Low*, so as to invite cash buyers. For with the Cash in hand, he can immediately replace his stock *on the very best terms*, and be again ready for the market.

Quick Sales and Short Profits,

IS HIS MOTTO.

The article of SHOES, to every Farmer, is an important one. To know where he can find a large assortment, of all kinds and grades, and where he can buy them upon the cheapest and best terms, is all important. To my already large stock, I am now adding almost daily, and shall continue to add; and buying so largely and for cash, I say to you in the most *positive terms*, that

I will Sell you One Pair,

OR A

Thousand Pairs of BOOTS and SHOES,

CHEAPER

Than you can buy them Elsewhere!

FOR THE PROOF OF THIS, CALL AT

J. H. ENNISS'
BOOT & SHOE STORE,
No. 3, Murphy's Granite Row,
SALISBURY, N. C.

March 29, 1859. 17tf

LECKIE & SON,

TIN and SHEET IRON WARE.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING, etc., etc.

Statesville, N. C.,

WOULD most respectfully call upon a generous public to sustain them in their line of business, as they will find it to their advantage to do so.

They will keep on hand all kinds of TIN and SHEET-IRON WARE, and make to order at the shortest notice. They have had good success in Roofing and Guttering with Tin, and would say to one and all, that they are prepared, at the shortest notice, to do any and all jobs of this kind, at home and at a distance, on low terms.

STOVES.—They will be in receipt of a lot of *COOK, PARLOR and SHOP STOVES*, also other articles in the Housekeeping line, in a short time.

They will sell very low for cash, or to punctual dealers, all of their Wares, and, in all cases warrant them to be made of the best materials, and workmanship inferior to none.

Old Copper, Pewter, and Produce taken in exchange for work. Give us a call and try us. LECKIE & SON.

April 22, 1859. 20-1y

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

Furniture

WARE ROOMS,

IN

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

J. M. SANDERS & Co.

Are constantly receiving from New York, Boston, &c., a general assortment of fine and fashionable FURNITURE, which they will sell at extremely low prices for Cash, and every article warranted to give satisfaction. Those in want of **good Furniture, at very low prices,** will please give them a call.

Also, on hand,

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

J. M. SANDERS & Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

Feb. 11, 1859.—10-1y

T. C. & B. G. Worth,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Wilmington, N. C.

DEALERS in **Lime, Plaster, Hair, Cement, Land Plaster, Robinson's Manipulated Guano, Tasker & Clarks Phosphatic Fertilizer.** Orders for any of the above filled without charge of Commission. *Terms Cash.*

March 4, 3m-pd.

HIDE, OIL,
AND
LEATHER STORE.

D. **KIRKPATRICK & SONS,**
No. 31, S. Third street,
Between Market and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
HAVE FOR SALE

DRY & SALTED SPANISH HIDES,

Dry and Green Salted Patna Kips, Tanner's Oil, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools

At the Lowest Prices, and upon the best terms.

☞ All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or taken in exchange for hides. Leather stored free of charge and sold on commission. 18-1y

FRENCH BRANDY, PURE!
Peach Brandy, *Pure!* 3 years old.
Apple Brandy, *Pure!* 4 years old.
Corn Whisky, *Pure!* 3 years old.
Port Wine, *Pure!* 6 years old.
Sweet Wine, *Pure!*
Madeira Wine, *Pure!*
Claret Wine, *Pure!*
Champagne Wine.
Sillery *Gold Medal Brand*
Porter and Ale.
London Gin.

A large supply for Medicinal and Sacramental uses;

Just received by

W. H. WYATT,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
Salisbury, N. C.

THE CHEAPEST!
THE MOST RELIABLE!
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT!
Of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs!
THE MOST CONSTANT ATTENTION!!!
by the
Proprietor himself,
W. H. WYATT,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
Salisbury, North Carolina.

To the Physicians, Farmers, and Mechanics of Western North Carolina.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & Co.

Irwin's Corner,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Offer a very large and varied Stock of

DRUGS, Medicines, &c.

OILS, &c.

Pure Sperm, Whale, Sea Elephant, Lamp, Lard, and Machinery.

TANNERS' OIL, from 65 cts. to $1.15 per gallon, warranted pure.

LINSEED OIL, at Manufacturers price.

BURNING FLUID, TURPENTINE, and ALCOHOL, 95 cts. per gallon by the Bbl.—very low.

VARNISHES, Coach, Im. English Finishing, Furniture, Copal, (extra No. 1 and No. 2,) Leather, Picture, Damar, and Grecian.

JAPANS, Black and Brown.

PAINTS, &c.

PURE WHITE LEAD IN OIL, by the lb. or ton, from 8½ to 12½ cts. per lb.

SNOW-WHITE ZINK, CHROME GREEN, CHROME YELLOW, PARIS GREEN, BURNT and RAW UMBER, &c., &c.

A large assortment of

PAINT BRUSHES.

French and American

WINDOW GLASS,

From 8X10 to 30X44.

PUTTY,

Ready for use in Cans and Bladders.

French, English, and German

PERFUMERY.

TOILETTE COMBS AND BRUSHES.

GENUINE COLOGNE.

Churchill's Preparation of the Hypophosphites, for the CURE of CONSUMPTION.

Medical Cases and Surgical Instruments.

Sole Wholesale Agents of **Holloway's Pills** and **Ointment** in Western N. Carolina.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVES, by the dozen or gross.

FRESH CONGRESS WATERS, by the case.

SNUFF—different kinds—by the jar, bladder, or barrel.

CIGARS, by the 1,000.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Just received, from **Landreth & Son,** of PHILADELPHIA, and from **Thorburn,** of NEW YORK.

GRASS SEEDS, last crop;

RED and WHITE CLOVER, ORCHARD, HERD'S, LUCERNE, & BLUE GRASS.

List of Prices, when desired, sent by mail. Orders respectfully solicited.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.
Charlotte, N. Carolina.

Jan. 21, 1859.—7-1y

PHYSICIANS

Will find a select Stock of

Pure Chemicals,
EXTRACTS,
PHARMACEUTICAL
Preparations,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
&c., &c.,

Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOPÆIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY,

AT

HENDERSON & ENNIS'S

Drug Store,

SALISBURY, N. C.

7-1y

Notice.

The Subscriber wishes to PURCHASE

15 or 20 *Likely Young Negroes,*

For which he will pay the highest cash prices. All communications addressed to me at Statesville, will receive prompt attention. Y. S. DEAN.

Dec. 22, 1858. 3-tf

HOFFLIN'S
Clothing Emporium,

MANSION HOUSE CORNER,
SALISBURY, N. C.,

Where the best assortment of **Ready Made Clothing** is at all times to be obtained, at low prices.

My Stock consists of

Coats, Pants, Vests, Overcoats, Drawers, Under Clothing of every description, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

M. HOFFLIN,
Mansion House Corner, Salisbury, N. C.

Jan'y 7, 1859.—5-6m

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.,

Are now receiving and opening, in the **Simonton Building,**

A NEW AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF GOODS

FOR THE

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,

Consisting of a General Assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

BONNETS, HATS, CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery,
Drugs, Medicines & Dye-Stuffs, Crockery & Glassware,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES, &C.,

In short, we have in Store, and will keep a general assortment of Goods suited to the wants of the country.

Our Goods have been bought with **CASH**, and will be sold **for CASH, at Low Prices,** or *on Short Time to Punctual Dealers;* our intention being to Sell at accommodating prices, and to discard the **LONG CREDIT SYSTEM, short profits and prompt payments** being the best for both merchant and customers.

☞ Please call and examine. We will take pleasure in waiting upon you. ☜

A. W. JAMISON.
A. K. SIMONTON.
OTHO GILLESPIE.
W. H. MORRISON.

STATESVILLE, N. C.,
APRIL 4, 1859. 18-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1859.

I AM NOW RECEIVING FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, a new supply of Goods, which I will take pleasure in showing to those wishing to examine them. My Stock consists, in part, of

GROS DE RHINE & FANCY SILKS, BAREGE ROBES & ROBE A LEZ,
CHINTZ ORGANDY ROBES AND ROBE A LEZ,
FRENCH JACONET AND MUSLIN ROBES AND ROBE A LEZ,
And other Dress Goods of various fabrics and neat styles to suit the Season.

WHITE GOODS.

Plain, Dotted and Striped Swiss MUSLINS, Victoria LAWNS and Nansook MUSLINS.
TARLTONS, JACONETS, CAMBRICS, &c.
LADIES' EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SLEEVES, IN SETTS.
LADIES' MARSEILLES COLLARS AND SLEEVES, IN SETTS.
LACES, EDGINGS, &c., &c.

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS.
FLATS AND BLOOMERS.
PICCOLOMINI HOOPED SKIRTS,
Round, Cornered, Printed and Stella Summer SHAWLS.
FRENCH LACE POINTS. CHANTILLY LACE MANTLES.

With a supply of

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

HATS AND CLOTHING.

BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES.

☞ *Call and see if I will not Sell as Low as the Lowest.*

JOS. W. STOCKTON.

STATESVILLE, April 4, 1859. 18tf

ALL ABOARD FOR HIGH PINTE!

Third Edition, Revised, Enlarged and Removed.

S. J. RICKERT

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HIS FRIENDS, PATRONS, AND ALL MANKIND IN GENERAL, THAT

HE HAS REMOVED

TO THE

HOUSE FORMERLY OCCUPIED AS THE BOOK STORE,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,

Where he is Receiving and Opening the LARGEST STOCK of

CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY GOODS AND JEWELRY,

EVER OFFERED IN STATESVILLE.

☞ *CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK,* ☜

As he takes pleasure in Showing his Goods.

If your HAIR is falling off, or diseased in any way, he has the article to Restore it:

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

He is also AGENT for

Sanford's, Ayer's and Dr. Jayne's MEDICINES.

LADIES, if you wish **Preserves, Pickles,** or **Candies;**
GENTLEMEN, if you wish **Presents** for the **LADIES;**
LITTLE BOYS and GIRLS, if you wish **TOYS;**
S. J. RICKERT'S
IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM.

STATESVILLE, March 30, 1859. 17tf

GRAND OPENING
OF NEW
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Ahead of Everybody!

IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INVITE EVERYBODY to call and see our New Spring Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

They are rich and rare, and far surpass any Stock in beauty that was ever offered in Salisbury. We are selling off DRY GOODS rapidly, and eclipse all competition.

GIVE US A CALL, and we will convince you that our Stock is far *SUPERIOR* to *ANY* that has been offered to the public, and that our prices are down to the LOWEST water mark.

MOTTO—**Polite attention to Customers, and Small Profits.**

SPECIAL NOTICE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and the Public generally, will find in addition to our Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, a splendid Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES,

Of all sorts, sizes and prices.

HATS, FLATS, AND BONNETS,
Drugs, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
WOOD WARE, BUCKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, TWINE, ROPE,
CROCKERY AND QUEENSWARE,
and the best Stock of
SUGAR, COFFEE, AND MOLASSES,
ever offered in Salisbury.

We beg leave to return our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on us by our friends last Season, and hope, by strict attention to business, and low prices, they will still favor us with their purchases.

Don't fail to CALL AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND ON THE CORNER opposite the Mansion Hotel.

McNEELY & YOUNG.

SALISBURY, N. C., March 25, 1859. 16-tf

Agriculture.

Strawberry Growing.

H. C. Collins, of Clinton county, Michigan, gives his experience in strawberry growing, thus:

In May, 1846, I commenced trying to raise strawberries. I then planted 6 rows of Boston Pine, 20 feet long, rows 18 inches apart, and plants 6 inches apart in the row, and plants each of Burr's New Pine, Crimson Cone and Longworth's. I put the last three kinds 4 feet apart, so as to get new plants, and had all I wanted that year, from 68 to 194 to each plant. The Boston Pine bore about a quart a day through the season, and we thought very much of them; some berries were three inches in circumference, but as soon as they were through bearing I cut up every other plant, for they covered the ground; there were no weeds or runners, for we cut them off.

In August of the same year I planted 6 rows each of Crimson Cone, Longworth's and Burr's, 18 inches apart each way; I then took them up with a trowel, so as not to disturb the roots, with a piece of dirt six inches square, and since I have transplanted in the same way. In 1857 we took good care of the plants, and had from 4 to 6 quarts a day, sometimes more, but found that all the plants were too thick: so, after they were through bearing, I cut out every other plant thro' the whole, and cut off all the runners except a few to use and give away.

In May I got three plants each of McAvoy's Superior and Hovey's, and in August planted of each kind 10 rows, 2 feet apart each way; rows 20 feet long; and 15 rows each of Longworth's and Burr's New Pine, same distance apart. It took some time to cut runners and pull weeds, but the berries were very good, and from 3 to 5 inches in circumference—the largest.

In 1858 before the ground thawed in the spring, I got two wagon loads of oak sawdust and covered the ground around 10 rows, each of Longworth's and Burr's New Pine, 2 inches thick, and within 3 inches of the middle of the plants. Through the summer they did better than any others, for no weeds grew, and the runners did not root through the sawdust, and were out only once a month or so; the ground was not mowed, and was in better order for the plants than where it was weeded every two weeks, and as it kept moist, they bore rather better too, and in picking after a rain they were clean. From all the plants we had all we could use and give away; besides all the birds wanted, and they had what they could eat, as we never shoot one nor frighten it away.

After picking 50 quarts a day, they looked as plentiful as ever, and we have neighbors here, too, so we could use a great many; but, beside all we and the birds used, a great many were spoiled. The berries were much larger than ever before. Single plants of Boston pine of the first planting had 12 stems of berries, and though they are 36x18 inches, they bore more than any others; but those with the sawdust did better than any others of the same age. The soil is gravel, with a great deal of sand and a little clay mixed in; very easy to work, and is dry in a few minutes after a rain, though in a drouth it feels more moist than clay or sandy ground, and the vines never dry up on it. The garden is on level land, on the top of a small hill. It has no manure of any kind where the strawberries are, and I am sure that they do better than the plants of neighbors who have put them on very rich places.

In starting with any kind, I want only two or three plants, as from those I can raise any number of plants I want, and then they will be in the garden ready to transplant, and when it is done with the dirt on the roots, and all taken up with a trowel, at least six inches square, they will do well at any time, and one need not wait for a rain, as they won't wilt in a hot day. I never let two kinds mix in the rows: and if Longworth's or some other kind, with perfect flowers, is within 30 feet that is near enough to make Burr's new pine and Hovey's bear full crops.

We like Burr's new pine best to eat, but they must be left on the vines longer after they are red than any other sorts. Next to Burr's, we put others in the following order for flavor: Longworth's, Boston Pine, McAvoy's, Crimson Cone and Hovey's. The crimson cone are earlier than any other, and those with the sawdust were the richest in flavor of all.

China Trees.

The Mobile *Tribune* learns from a citizen of that city that the China tree was introduced into this country before the revolutionary war, by a mercantile firm of Philadelphia and North Carolina, which traded with China. The first tree was planted in the former city, but under the apprehension that it would not live in so northern a climate, it was removed to Eatonton, where it grew apace and was greatly admired. After it commenced blooming, the people came as many as twenty and thirty miles to see it. From this single tree it was propagated through the country, and now, in most of our cities, it is one of the commonest of our shade trees.—The first tree was still vigorous twenty years ago.

Hydrophobia.

A writer in the Providence *Journal* furnishes the following prescription for hydrophobia: Eat the green shoots of asparagus raw; sleep, and perspiration will be induced; and the disease can thus be cured in any stage of canine madness. A man in Athens, Greece, was cured by this remedy after the paroxysms had commenced.

Freight on the State Railroads.

Gov. Ellis has invited the Presidents of the various Railroads in this State in which the State is a stockholder, to meet in Raleigh on the 17th inst., to effect an arrangement for passing freight over said roads without changing cars and at a reasonable rate of charges. It is supposed that an arrangement can be effected which will secure greater expedition, with more safety and less waste.—*Char. Dem.*

Fact, Fun, and Fancy.

Married and Single Life.

With a view of presenting the evils and benefits of single and double blessedness, we give our readers the following

SPEECH OF ZACHARIAH SPICER.

On the question "which enjoys the greatest amount of happiness, the married man or the bachelor?"

"Mr. President and gentlemen: I rise to advocate the cause of the married man. And why should I not know something about the institution? I do. Will any gentleman pretend to say I do not? Let him come with me to my home. Let me confront him my wife and seventeen children, and decide. High as the Rocky Mountains tower above the Mississippi valley, does the character and condition of the married man tower above that of the bachelor. What was Adam before he got acquainted with Eve? What but a poor shiftless, helpless, insignificant creature? No more to be compared to his afterself than a mill dam to the great roaring cataract of Niagara! [Applause.] Gentlemen, there was a time, and I blush to say it, when I too was a bachelor: and a more miserable creature you would hardly expect to find. Every day I toiled hard, and at night I came home to my comfortless garret—no fire, no nothing. Everything was in a clutter, and in the words of the poet,

> "Confusion was the monarch of all I surveyed."

Here lay a pair of pants, there a dirty pair of boots, there a play-bill, and there a pile of dirty clothes. What wonder that I took refuge at the gaming table and in the bar-room? I found it would never do, gentlemen, and in a lucky moment I vowed to reform. Scarcely had the promise passed my lips when a knock was heard at the door, and in came Susan Simpkins after my dirty clothes.

"Mr. Spicer," says she, "I've washed for you six months, and hav'ent seen the first red cent in the way of payment. Now I'd like to know what you are going to do about it?" I felt in my pocket book.—There was nothing in it, and I knew it well enough.

"Miss Simpkins," said I, "it's no use denying it, I hav'nt got the first pewter. I wish for your sake I had."

"Then," said she, promptly, "I don't wash another rag for you."

"Stop," said I, "Susan, I will do what I can for you. Silver and gold I have none; but if my heart and hand will do they are at your service."

"Are you in earnest," says she, looking a little suspicious.

"Never more so," says I.

"Then," says she, "as there seems to be no prospect of getting my pay in any other way I guess I'll take up with your offer."

Enough said. We were married in one week, and what's more we hav'nt repented it. No more attics for me, gentlemen; I live in a good house, and have somebody to mend my clothes. When I was a poor, miserable bachelor, gentlemen, I used to be as thin as a weasel. Now I am as plump as a poker. In conclusion, gentlemen, if you want to be a ragged devil, without a coat on your back or a shoe on your foot; if you want to grow old before your time, and as uncomfortable generally as a hedge-hog rolled up the wrong way, I advise you to remain a bachelor; but if you want to live decently, get married. I have got ten daughters, gentlemen—[overpowering applause]—and you may have your pick."

Business Cards.

JAS. F. BELL, Jr.,

Attorney-at-Law & Solicitor in Equity,

STATESVILLE, N. C.,

Will promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care in the Courts, (County and Superior,) of Iredell and adjoining Counties.

January 1, 1859.—5-1y

Dr. Y. S. DEAN

Will attend all Calls both in Town and Country. Office on College Avenue, one door west of the Printing Office.

Statesville, N. C. 2

Dr. H. KELLY

Offers his professional services to the public. Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

HAYNE DAVIS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

STATESVILLE, N. C.,

Will promptly and diligently attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, '58.

Dr. A. A. LAURENCE

HAVING COMPLETED HIS MEDICAL EDUCATION, and located, *permanently*, among them, respectfully presents his claims to the patronage of his friends in Statesville and Iredell.

Statesville, March 8, 1859. 14-tf

WM. S. TATE, SURGEON DENTIST.

GRAD. BALTO. DENTAL COLLEGE,

Is prepared to do

All kinds of Plate-work,

In the neatest and most desirable style, and has all the late improvements known to the Profession.

Teeth filled in the best possible manner. Irregularity of the teeth, diseases of the mouth and antrum successfully treated. Communications, by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

Terms: Cash or note on completion of work.

☞ **Teeth Extracted without pain.** ☜

Feb. 25.—12-tf

NOTICE.

BOOKS WILL BE OPENED AT THE *Office of the Western N. C. Rail Road, in Statesville*, on the

1st day of April next,

and remain open sixty days, for Subscriptions for Stock in the Bank of North Carolina.

T. H. McRORIE,
R. F. SIMONTON, } *Commissioners.*
O. GILLESPIE,

March 25, 1859. 16-9w

STEVENSON & BOWEN,

[LATE STEVENSON, BOWEN, & NESMITH,]

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH THEM

DANIEL M. ZIMMERMAN,

Formerly of LINCOLNTON, N. C.,

And REMOVED to the large Store,

53 North 3d Street, below Arch,

PHILADELPHIA,

Where an **Increased Stock** will be kept, and inducements offered equal to any House in the Trade.

Jan. 28, 1859.—8-6m

JAS. W. DRAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 13 St. Louis Street,

MOBILE, ALA.

Jan. 21, 1859.—7-tf

SIMONTON HOUSE.

THE Subscribers having become lessees of this spacious new Hotel, located near the Public Square and Court House, in Statesville, respectfully announce that they are prepared to accommodate the traveling public and all who may favor them with patronage, with entertainment equal to any first-class Hotel in the Union.

Mrs. M. A. WREN & SON.

July 3. 31-tf

WILSON & NEWHARD,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS,

STATESVILLE, N. C.,

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every sort, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

August 28, 1858.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the

CHARLOTTE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY Of Charlotte,

Will receive and forward Applications for **Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire,** on the principles of the Company.

The Company is doing a prosperous business. No call has ever yet been made for an instalment on a premium note.

E. B. DRAKE,

11-tf Agent.

HARNESS MAKING AT OLIN.

Weaver Brothers

Keep constantly on hand, at their Manufactory in OLIN, a large assortment of

HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS,

and everything else usually kept in a Harness Establishment.

We earnestly invite all persons wishing to purchase good bargains, to give us a call before buying elsewhere. By close application and promptitude in business, we hope to share a liberal patronage from a generous public. Orders attended to promptly with neatness and dispatch. We have deposits of Harness at Statesville, with J. W. Woodward; Liberty Hill, with A. Feimster; County Line, with Eccles & Co.; Jonesville, with Thos. T. Maxwell. 44-1y

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3,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED.

WANTED,

AT THE ROWAN MILLS,

3,000 *Bushels Good Wheat,*

For which **Salisbury Cash Prices** will be paid. O. G. FOARD.

Nov. 5, 1858. 49-tf

JENKINS & AYER

Take pleasure in informing the Public, that they are now ready to do any and all kinds of Work in the

Boot and Shoe Line,

at their Shop in the basement of the "Simonton House." *All work Warranted.* "Dick" is one of their workmen, and everybody knows if he cannot make a "fit," 'taint no use in anybody else trying. Call and leave your measure. Terms moderate.

Statesville, Jan. 16. tf

LIVERY STABLE,

Statesville, N. C.

WE having obtained the extensive Stables connected with the Simonton House, take pleasure in informing Travelers and the Public generally, that we are prepared to

Hire Horses and Buggies,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

Persons wanting Conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.

We pride ourselves on keeping gentle and fast horses. Our Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.

All is under the management of the Proprietors, and no fear need be entertained.

33-tf BRINGLE & DAVIDSON.

Valuable Land for Sale

On South Yadkin, seven miles North of the town of Statesville, Iredell county, N. C. I also offer my tract of

200 ACRES,

more or less, formerly known as the lands of James Bailey, together with the elegant buildings, such as Dwelling Houses, Kitchen, Negro houses, Barns, Shops, &c. I would say to those who wish to purchase Land, that they would do well to call and view my possessions, before purchasing elsewhere.

HAMILTON CROUCH,

Nov. 26. 52-tf Liberty Hill, N. C.

THE CHICKERING & SON'S 34 PRIZE MEDAL PIANOS.

THE Subscriber, Agent for the sale of the above named justly celebrated Pianos, informs the Public respectfully, that he guarantees every instrument. Persons wishing to purchase the PIANO, by addressing him, will be sent a pamphlet, with 14 different styles, and prices marked.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Address,

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,

Nov. 3, '58. Wilmington, N. C.

P. S.—To Mr. B. was the only and first premium for his Pianos at the N. C. State Fair awarded. 50-1y

---

CARRIAGE MAKING.

J. W. WOODWARD

IS still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared

To Do All Kinds of Work

formerly done at the Establishment.

All Repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 12 months.

Feb. 27. 13-tf

HECKER'S FARINA.

REMARKABLY Wholesome and Nutritious. Just received by

W. H. WYATT,

Druggist & Apothecary,

Salisbury, N. C.

MARBLE.

The Subscribers are prepared to furnish to order anything in the line of

MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, TOMB TABLES,

Or FURNITURE MARBLE,

And Warrant Satisfaction. Call or send your Orders.

Terms—*Cash on Delivery.*

GRAY, BRYAN & CO.,

Salisbury, N. C.

NEW MARBLE YARD.

H. C. MALCOLM,

PRACTICAL MARBLE CUTTER,

Salisbury, N. C.,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,

Opposite the Mansion Hotel,

Where he is prepared to fill all Orders with dispatch for *Monuments, Head-Stones, Table Tops,* and all kind of Work in the Marble Line, of either

IMPORTED

ITALIAN

OR

AMERICAN MARBLE.

Having made arrangements by which he can procure the Imported Italian Marble at reduced prices, he can fill all Orders for Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.

He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c.

Nov. 5, 1858. 49tf

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

The Subscriber offers for Sale

A **HOUSE & LOT** in STATESVILLE, near the Female College.

The Lot contains two acres of ground. The Improvements have all been put up within the last three years; and in the yard there is a Well of excellent Water.

Any person desirous of locating in this healthy and thriving Town, can be accommodated with a dwelling on cheap and reasonable terms.

Possession can be given at any time.

Oct. 1st. 44tf J. A. DAVIS.

RAILROAD NOTICE!

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

NEW, CHEAP AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE *FOR FREIGHT*

For the Interior of North Carolina.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the Northeastern Railroad from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a

Cheap and Expeditious Route

from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North-Eastern Railroad will be forwarded *Free of Commission.*

No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse, until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS,

37 tf *Engineer & Superintendent.*

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, *Philadelphia.* A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

In times of Epidemics, it is the objects of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister in every possible way to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge. In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give advice and medical aid to persons suffering under Chronic Diseases of a virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, mal-treatment, the effects of Drugs, &c.

Various *Reports* and *Tracts* on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent *free of charge* to the afflicted.

Address, for Reports or Treatment, Dr. George R. Calhoun, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth st., Philadelphia.

By Order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HEARTWELL,

Geo. Fairchild, *President.*

Secretary. 45

BAKER'S COCOA.

A most delicious Article for the Sick and Convalescent. Tranquilizing to Weak Nerves. Just received by

W. H. Wyatt,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

Salisbury, N. C.

Wanted,

5,000 BUSHELS GOOD WHEAT, for which the highest market price will be paid in *CASH.*

Apply to J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.

March 11, '59. 14-tf

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

BOOK and JOB

PRINTING

Executed with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms,

AT THE

IREDELL EXPRESS OFFICE.

MANSION HOTEL,

Salisbury, N. C.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long-established and well-known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, traveling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his

TABLE,

and every comfort is provided in

HIS ROOMS.

His **Stables** are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful Ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable **Omnibus** runs regularly to the Depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited. WM. ROWZEE.

May 29, 1858. 26-tf

T. C. ANDERON,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

STATESVILLE, N. C.,

TENDERS HIS THANKS to a generous Public for past patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having just received a

New Supply of Materials

Directly from the North,

Bought exclusively with Cash,

HE CAN AFFORD TO

SELL AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

I have removed to the room, up stairs, over the new Brick Store formerly occupied by the "Jew," on College Avenue.

T. C. ANDERSON.

March 18, 1859. 15-3m

HENDERSON & ENNISS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRUGS, Medicines, AND Chemicals,

Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oil, Kerosene Oil and Burning Fluid, Lamps of every description, Perfumery and Toilet Articles,

GARDEN SEEDS,

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, for Medicinal Purposes,

FINE SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.,

SALISBURY, N. C.

7-1y

FRENCH BRANDY, Pure!

PEACH BRANDY, Pure! 3 years old.

APPLE BRANDY, Pure! 4 years old.

CORN WHISKY, Pure! 3 years old.

PORT WINE, Pure! 6 years old.

SWEET WINE, Pure!

MADEIRA WINE, Pure!

CLARET WINE, Pure!

CHAMPAGNE WINE!

SILLERY Gold Medal Brand

PORTER and ALE.

LONDON GIN.

A large supply for Medicinal and Sacramental uses; just received by

W. H. WYATT,

Druggist & Apothecary,

Salisbury, N. C.

THE CHEAPEST!

THE MOST RELIABLE!

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT!

Of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs!

THE MOST CONSTANT ATTENTION!

by the

Proprietor himself,

W. H. WYATT,

21-3m *SALISBURY, N. C.*

NORTH CAROLINA MECHANICS' SNOW CAMP

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY,

ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this establishment would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are still manufacturing

FROM TWO TO SIX HORSE POWER

WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES,

With Wrought or Cast Iron Cylinders, of all sizes, either portable or stationery.

The latest improved Wrought Cylinders, the teeth being inserted through the bar, square with the tap on the inside, which obviates all difficulty in reversing the teeth, when one side gets worn. These machines will suit the wants of every farmer.

Sugar Cane Crushers.

We are also manufacturing, upon the best model, a superior article of *Sugar Cane Crushers*, which have sufficient capacity, with one good horse, to extract 50 gallons of juice per hour, and it only occupies a space of about 3 feet, so that the mill is very portable. We do not hesitate to say, that our Cane Crushers are the best that have ever been introduced into the State, and every farmer growing cane should possess one.

We still manufacture

Factory Gear, Circular Saws, Grist and Saw Mill Irons of every description, Cutting Machines of different kinds and sizes, Corn Shellers, Smut Machines; all kinds of Casting and Machine work made to order, at short notice.

A good supply of material on hand, and the work done by experienced workmen, and under the supervision of the proprietors, who are practical mechanics. Having hadm any years experience, they do not hesitate to say, that no effort will be spared on their part to give general satisfaction.

Send in your orders for those celebrated Machines, that you may be furnished in good time for this season.

Any thing in our line will be delivered on the N. C. Railroad at Graham's, marked as directed.

Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

All orders for work, or letters on business, addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

SOLOMON DIXON,
CALEB DIXON,
BERRY DAVIDSON,
P. S. BENBOW,
Proprietors.

☞ E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Agents, Statesville, N. C.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR,

Held the 3d, 4th, and 5th November, 1858.

Report of Committee on Steam, Horse, and Hand Power Machinery:

One Sugar Cane Crusher is exhibited by Perry Davidson, and manufactured by S. Dixon, Davidson, & Co. This is a first-rate article, well gotten up, and well made. In the opinion of the Committee it is better adapted to ordinary farm use than any thing they have seen.

One Double Iron Spout Corn Sheller, by the same parties; very good at the price, and very well made.

One Cutting Machine, for cutting oats, straw, fodder, shucks, or corn-stalks; a first-rate machine, requiring less hand power than any thing of the kind to do the same work.

Dec. 10, 1858. 2-6mo

Notice.

WE have Land, Wagons, Horses, Mules, Buggies, Carriages, Shingles, &c., &c.,

WHICH WE WISH TO SELL.

Also,

We have a great many unsettled Accounts and Notes,

Which we wish to be closed by CASH, or otherwise, SOON, or they will be found in the hands of an officer for collection.

FEIMSTER & FEIMSTER.

Dec. 17, 1858. 3-6mos

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

PROSECTUS

OF

THE IREDELL EXPRESS,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

IN

Statesville, Iredell County, N. C.,

BY

EUGENE B. DRAKE AND SON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,

At $2 a year, in advance.

The Second Volume Commenced December 3, 1858.

The Express is now one of the largest, neatest, and best papers published in the State, being printed on a No. 4 Washington Press, upon new Type, from the Foundry of L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, and Paper of the best quality. It will be devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, Miscellaneous Reading, and to the Development of the Resources of Western North Carolina. Ample Congressional and Legislative Reports will be found in its columns, with extracts from Foreign and Domestic Journals of whatever is noteworthy in other portions of the country and world.

The Express will advocate **Whig Principles,** as the true conservative doctrine of the country, and the palladium of American Liberty, outside of which there is no security for the American Union. Corruption, either in the General Government, or any party administering it, will be fearlessly exposed and denounced, and reformation demanded in the name of our injured country. Party tyranny, which was inaugurated by a bogus Democracy in years past, and has been strengthening its chains by falsehood to the present day, humbugging the people by deceitfulness, will be assailed, and, if possible, its manacles sundered, so that the minds of the people may be liberated, and allowed to think as freemen for themselves.

The Express being the only Whig Journal published in this Congressional District, the Whigs in which are supposed to feel more than a common desire to patronize and sustain an advocate of their cherished prinriples within the District, we appeal to them, as well as to our friends in other portions of the country, to lend us their timely aid, that the Express may have a wide circulation, both at home and abroad, as a messenger of usefulness.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills,

(SUGAR COATED,)

ARE MADE TO

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.

Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE.

Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,

Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

Post Office, Hartland, Liv. Co., Mich., Nov. 16, 1855.

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

Dear Sir: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855.

Dr. Ayer: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even **Deafness,** and **Partial Blindness,** have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the *Cherry Pectoral* saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

AND SOLD BY

Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; O. A. Bradley, Wilmington; M. A. Santos and Co., Norfolk; N. F. Rives, Petersburg; Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond; D. B. & L. J. Gaither, Newton; W. H. Michal, Lincolnton; and Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere. For sale by

S. J. RICKERT, Statesville.

May, 1858.

STATESVILLE MALE ACADEMY,

J. B. ANDREWS, Principal.

The Second Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1859.

The Academic Year will be divided into two Sessions, of 21 Weeks each. Pupils charged from date of entrance.

RATES OF TUITION.

Ordinary English branches, per Ses.,				$ 8.00
Higher	"	"	"	12.00
Classical Department,	.	.	"	15.00

Tactics and Drill carefully attended to without extra charge.

Dec. 24, 1858. 4-tf

CALENDAR FOR 1859.

MONTHS.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesd.,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
January,.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
February,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
March,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
April,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
July,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
August,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
September,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
October,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
November,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
December,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	13
	18	19	20	21	22	23	17
	25	26	27	28	29	30	24

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

EASTERN MAIL—
Arrives daily at 6h. 45m. P. M.
Departs daily at 6h. 15m. A. M.

WESTERN MAIL—
Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 P. M.
Departs same days at 6 A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL—
Arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Bethany Church—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs Wednesdays, at 7 A. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Liberty Hill
Arrives Fridays, at 7 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 7 A. M.

WILKSBOROUGH MAIL—
Arrives Fridays, at 6 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 6 A. M.

MOUNT ULLA MAIL—
Arrives Saturdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs same day, at 7 A. M.

TAYLORSVILLE MAIL—
Arrives Mondays and Wednesdays, at 6 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 A. M.

LEXINGTON MAIL, via Mocksville—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 12 M.
Departs Thursdays, at 1 P. M.

R. F. SIMONTON, P. M.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the **Liver**—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with **Liver Complaint**, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, **purifying the blood,** giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the causes of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is **better, prevented,** by the occasional use of the **Liver Invigorator.**

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.**

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia.**

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.**

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic,** while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for **Cholera Morbus,** and a preventive of **Cholera.**

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for **Jaundice** removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diarrhœa** in its worst forms, while **Summer** and **Bowel** complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by **Worms** in Children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞ A few bottles cures **Dropsy,** by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague, Chill Fever,** and all **Fevers of a Bilious Type.** It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ **Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.**

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver Complaint,** from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache,* all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York.

Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by

S. J. RICKERT.

Statesville Feb. 16-11

Simonton Tannery.

I WILL continue the **Tanning Business,** with **John Hubbard as Foreman,** and expect to keep at my Office, and the Stores in Statesville, a large lot of **Sole, Harness,** and **Upper Leather, Calf** and **Sheep Skins,** &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Barter.

I will pay the highest prices in Cash or Leather for hides and Bark.

R. F. SIMONTON.

January 1, 1859.—5-1y